

At New Naval Facility  
**U.S. Says Soviet Union  
Has Missiles in Somalia**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NWT).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that the Soviet Union had begun storing anti-ship missiles at a large new facility in the Somaliian port of Berbera to support naval operations in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Schlesinger made the disclosure as he appeared before the House of Representatives Committee to defend the administration's plan to construct a \$108-million naval base on the British island of Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean.

Much of his testimony focused now so much on the Pentagon's plans to construct an air and naval support base on Diego Garcia as on Soviet activities in developing what he described as a significant new facility in Somalia to support Soviet naval and air operations in the northwest Indian Ocean near the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Schlesinger showed to the committee aerial reconnaissance photographs that he said were taken in April of Soviet naval facilities at Berbera, a small port overlooking the entrance of the Red Sea. The pictures, he said, were taken by a high-altitude reconnaissance plane—presumably the SR-71, which is capable of superonic speeds at altitudes of 70,000 feet—flying over international waters.

He said the photographs showed that the facility was designed to handle surface-to-surface missiles which could be fired by Soviet warships against enemy shipping and probably air-to-surface missiles which could be carried by Soviet planes staging out of the airfield at Berbera.

Mr. Schlesinger, the significant expansion of the facilities in the last year was evidence of the serious intent of the Soviet Union to establish a naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

Gen. George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the committee today whether or not the installation at Berbera is called a base is of little importance.

It is a significant facility, he

said, and a clear signal of an increasing Soviet interest in the area, a capability to support such a base with a military force, if desired, or required, and a sign of permanency. Even with the expansion of the naval facilities on Diego Garcia, he said, the American naval base most closely comparable to the Soviet installation at Berbera will be at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Last year, President Ford claimed that the Soviet Union was maintaining a military base in Berbera. Both the Soviet Union and Somalia denied the charge.

Mr. Schlesinger defended the proposed Diego Garcia base as necessary to offset what he described as the steady growth of Soviet military activity in the region in the last two years and to insure the stability of nations in the region.

"We would not want them to be overshadowed by a Soviet naval presence in the region," he said. "We have an immediate stake in the stability and security of this very large body of water where half of the world's seaborne oil is in transit at any given time."

Most of the nations bordering on the Indian Ocean have endorsed resolutions opposing the American base at Diego Garcia and calling for the Indian Ocean to remain an ocean of peace.

Mr. Schlesinger, observing that talk is cheap, said that many of those nations publicly opposing the base, privately were making clear that they wanted the United States to maintain a military balance in the region with the Soviet Union.

U.S. Presence Sought

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Cornelius Mulder, South Africa's minister of information and of the interior, today invited the United States to replace the British in the use of Simonstown, the port which controls the sea lanes connecting the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

## U.S. Planning To Sell 3 Subs To Iran Navy

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—The Defense Department described to Congress yesterday plans to sell Iran three diesel-powered submarines that would give the Iranian Navy a capability to operate in the Indian Ocean.

The 24-year-old submarines would be the first to be obtained by the growing Iranian Navy, which has also arranged to purchase six new Spruance-class destroyers from the United States.

The acquisition of the submarines is being destroyed, according to Pentagon officials, will mark the transition of the Iranian Navy from a naval force essentially restricted to operations in the Persian Gulf into a deeper-water navy capable of operating in the Indian Ocean.

Officials here recall today, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said: "The Iranians are developing their naval capability in the Persian Gulf. They're increasing their sea, air and ground forces. They are engaging in a general naval buildup."

The United States has agreed to help Iran in the modernization of its navy, which is the largest among the Persian Gulf states.

The Iranian government has stated that the mission of the submarine force would be anti-submarine warfare, surveillance and protection of the Persian Sea and the approaches to the Strait of Hormuz, which leads into the Persian Gulf.

Representing the Defense Department on the proposed sale, Rear Adm. Robert Banks told a House Armed Services Subcommittee that the submarines would also be used for training Iranian anti-submarine warfare crews.

The three submarines—of the Tangu-class—will be sold to Iran for cash with no provision common in most transfers of naval vessels to foreign nations—for their recall by the United States.

Adm. Banks declined before the hearing to say how much Iran would pay for the submarines on the ground that the Iranian government does not want that information made public at this time.

Rear Charles E. Bennett, D-Fla., chairman of the subcommittee, chose to discuss the details of the proposed sale, which must be approved by Congress, in a closed-door session.

## val Facility

# Soviet Union s in Somalia



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#### U.S. Presence Sought

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Cornelius Mulder, South Africa's minister of information and of the interior, today invited the United States to replace the British in the use of Simonstown, the port which controls the sea lanes connecting the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

British withdrawal from Simonstown "created a vacuum, now filled by the Russians, who have a number of bases in the area," Mr. Mulder said.

Mr. Mulder said that "it is necessary to have a U.S. presence" and he offered his country's facilities "instead of creating your own bases in the area with considerable expense," presumably a reference to plans for Diego Garcia.

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United Press International.

### IN THE ROSE GARDEN—President Ford commenting on the Rockefeller commission investigation of the CIA at the start of his news conference. The President's answers and comments on other subjects are in a story on Page 3.

## In Talks With Rabin

# Ford Plans to Seek a Basis For Broader Mideast Peace

### By Murreyarder

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—President Ford said last night that he will seek the basis for "a broader peace, a permanent peace" in the Middle East in his talks this week with Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Rabin arrived in Washington this afternoon for a decisive round of talks tomorrow and Thursday in the basic "reassessment" of U.S. policy in the Middle East. President Ford last week called Middle East tensions "the most serious international issue of our time."

The President said at his White House news conference last night that he will explore "in depth" with Mr. Rabin the choices for surmounting the stalemate in Arab-Israeli diplomacy. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" broke down in March over efforts to negotiate a second disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces from the battle lines of the 1973 war.

The State Department announced yesterday that Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam will visit Washington June 20 for another phase in the policy review; a second-stage disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces is also under consideration, but a new Israeli-Egyptian military disengagement is the benchmark for a diplomatic breakthrough.

President Ford last night fended off a question about whether the "public display of friendship" in his first meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Salzburg last week was designed to put pressure on Israel to make new concessions for an agreement with Egypt.

The President said that he enjoyed "my opportunity to get acquainted with President Sadat," and benefited from his analysis, "but I have the same relationship with Prime Minister Rabin." The President added, about Mr. Rabin, "I've known him longer and this will be the second or third opportunity that I've had a chance to meet with him, plus my op-

# Israeli Suez Troop Pullback Reported Done Months Ago

NEW YORK, June 10 (NYT)—The forces that Israel claims to have withdrawn from the Suez Canal area a week ago had actually been withdrawn many months earlier or, in some cases, had never been there, according to reports from Western military sources in the Middle East.

The sources said the Egyptian command had full knowledge of U.S. intelligence reports showing Israeli troop movements but decided against challenging the Israeli announcement because, regardless of its military value, it was considered a politically and psychologically important gesture.

An Israeli military spokesman, when asked about the reports, insisted that there had been a hostile withdrawal involving 3,000 troops and dozens of tanks and artillery pieces. This was no pantomime, he said.

The State Department had no immediate comment.

According to the account, an important advantage of the Israeli decision, as perceived by the Egyptians, was that having publicly announced the forces' departure from the canal region, the Israelis could not put them back without being held responsible for creating a war scare.

**Salzburg Meeting**

Israel announced on June 2, at the time of the meeting in Salzburg between President Ford and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, that it would reduce by half the number of troops and tanks in the limited-forces zone under the disengagement agreement of January, 1974. Israel also said it would reduce its artillery in the zone.

Under the terms of that agreement, the Israelis and the Egyptians were allowed to have 1,000 men, 30 tanks and 36 heavy artillery pieces in their zone, which is supervised by United Nations troops.

In fact, according to the sources, the Israelis reduced the number of men and tanks to less than half of the allowed maximum strength several months ago, after the completion of fortified lines in the Mitla and Gidi passes.

The sources added that no Israeli artillery had been stationed in the limited-forces zone.

Under the disengagement agreement, U.S. planes have been carrying out surveillance of the area, the sources said. They said that the intelligence so gathered was passed on to Israel and Egypt under the secret terms of the agreement.

Egyptian officials have spoken positively of the Israeli pullback decision. They and the United States apparently decided to go along with it because it seemed to create an atmosphere for new steps toward a negotiated settlement, the sources said.

here as crucial for the future of American-Israeli relations and the prospects of a negotiated agreement in the Middle East.

In the view of senior Israeli officials, Mr. Rabin's principal objectives in Washington include the following:

- The restoration of a smooth working relationship between Israel and the United States.
- An understanding of the United States' Middle East policy after the two-and-a-half month reassessment by the Ford administration.
- A resumption, if possible, of the U.S.-sponsored negotiations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Senate Panel Hearings Be

# Northrop Apologizes to Saudi

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—A Northrop Corp. official yesterday apologized to the Saudi government for paying \$450,000 in bribes intended for two Saudi generals as a Senate subcommittee opened hearings into foreign payoffs.

The head of Northrop's Executive Committee, Richard Miller, told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations that Northrop extends "public apologies to the government of Saudi Arabia for any embarrassment caused" by the revelation of the \$450,000 in bribes paid in 1972 and 1973 to insure sales of F-5E fighter planes.

"We deeply regret this unfortunate episode," Mr. Miller said, and the company hopes "these public disclosures will not disrupt programs there which are of great importance to the governments of Saudi Arabia and the United States and to Northrop."

Earlier this year, Northrop concluded an additional sale of F-5Es, worth \$800 million, to the Saudis, with a \$45-million commission going to Adnan Khashoggi, the same middleman who, according to Northrop, requested the \$450,000 to bribe the generals.

Mr. Khashoggi has denied participating in any bribes.

Mr. Miller, in his testimony, adhered to the position put forward in an interim report released by the Special Committee of Out-



AP.  
Richard Miller, Northrop chairman, at Senate session.

Made Public by Ford

# 'Plainly Unlawful' CIA Acts Cited in Rockefeller Report

**By Fred Harris**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI)—President Ford today made public the Rockefeller commission's report into the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the commission's materials on allegations of a CIA role in assassination plots were not made available, but the President pledged tonight that there would be "cover-up" on this issue.

The inch-thick printed report said the CIA carried out "plainly awful" operations within the United States, including surveillance of citizens and opening of private mail, violating the public's privacy.

In addition, he disclosed for the first time that the agency had infiltrated a congressional campaign, contributed its secret funds to a White House political project and administered drugs to unsuspecting military personnel.

"The commission reported that some of those activities, all of which have now been stopped, were initiated or ordered by presidents, either directly or indirectly."

In announcing last night he would release the report, the president said he would turn over the findings and material developed by the eight-member panel headed by Vice-President Rockefeller "to determine whether any action should be undertaken against any individuals."

In addition, he said at a televised news conference, he would make available to the Senate and House select committees on CIA activities the same materials as other related items in the executive branch.

The President noted that the commission investigated allegations of improper domestic activities by the CIA, which by law is to operate abroad only. At his request, the panel "substantially looked into" allegations concerning possible involvement in assassination attempts.

He said the commission did not complete that phase of its investigation but rather turned over materials developed on it to him to determine if he could do anything to these sensitive materials over

rect what it deemed were abuses or shortcomings of the intelligence agency.

Among the actions that the commission found improper or illegal were these:

- The infiltration by a CIA agent into the campaign of an unidentified congressional candidate during the 1970s. The agent gave the CIA reports "of behind-the-scenes activities in the campaign."
- The collection of information on long-distance telephone calls in 1972 and 1973 between Western Hemisphere countries, including the United States and two-identified—foreign countries. The CIA said no use ever was made of that information, which did not include the content of conversations.
- For six months in 1973, the agency monitored long-distance telephone calls between the United States and Latin America in an effort to identify narcotics traffickers. The commission said that "while the intercept was focused on foreign nationals, it is clear that American citizens were parties to many of the monitored calls." The undertaking ended when the agency's general counsel determined it was illegal.
- A "clearly illegal" program to test the influence of drugs on humans, which included administering LSD to persons without their knowledge. The program lasted from 1953 to 1969 and on one occasion an Army employee was killed when he leaped from a 10th-floor window several days after being given LSD. Not until 1963 were "new stringent criteria . . . issued prohibiting drug testing by the CIA on unknowing persons," and it was 1967 before all drug-testing programs ended, the report said.
- At the request of the White House, the agency contributed more than \$23,000 from its secret budget for payment of stationery and postage costs for replies to persons who wrote President Nixon after the 1970 invasion of Cambodia. Use of those secret funds apparently "provided an opportunity to hike the expenditures," the report said.

The commission's 30 recommendations included these:

- The CIA should not wiretap

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, looking over the Rockefeller Commission's CIA report. His committee will take action on it.

## Panel Finds No CIA Role in Kennedy Killing

WASHINGTON, June 18 (UPI). — The Rockefeller commission today it found "no credible evidence" to support rumors linking to CIA involvement in assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The investigation, the commission disclosed, assembled a panel of five experts to study motion pictures taken of Kennedy's assassination. They concluded that he was struck by only two bullets, both fired from the rear, and that no medical evidence points to any other shots.

In an 18-page chapter of the report, President Ford's investigation into allegations about illegal CIA activities, the commission discussed—and dismissed—as unsupported by the evidence—two theories:

- That Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis, both convicted in the 1972 Watergate burglary, participated in the assassination.
- That Lee Harvey Oswald, a CIA employee who in 1960 and 1961 handled political aspects of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, Sturgis' partner in the anti-Castro group in Miami.

That the CIA had links with Lee Harvey Oswald, identified by the Warren commission as Kennedy's sole assassin, or with Jack Ruby, the assassin's accomplice after the assassination in Dallas, both of these theories have

## Benn Shifted as Wilson Shuffles Cabinet

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, June 10.—Prime Minister Harold Wilson shuffled his cabinet today, giving new posts to four ministers, including commercial industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Mr. Benn becomes secretary state for energy, taking charge of North Sea oil development, a switch of jobs with Eric

Varley, who takes over as secretary for industry.

Mr. Wilson's first limited Cabinet reshuffle since Labor came to power 15 months ago was, as expected, a careful balance between the left and right wings of the party, and designed to maintain party unity.

By moving Mr. Benn from the sensitive industry post, Mr. Wilson has reassured its party moderates and pro-marketeers, who were bolstered by last week's referendum victory over staying in the Common Market.

In changing Mr. Benn's post despite trade union warnings not to do so, Mr. Wilson has reaffirmed his control of the party by disciplining a potential challenger for the leadership who vigorously opposes the government on the Common Market issue.

Mr. Varley was also against Britain's membership in the Common Market but in milder terms. By giving him the industry job, Mr. Wilson cannot be charged with purging anti-market members of the Cabinet after his referendum success.

Rag. Prentice, a right-wing Laborite, moves from education to become minister for overseas development.

He has angered the unions several times in recent months, particularly by a speech that they interpreted as calling for a coalition government.

Mr. Prentice's apparent demotion was seen as a gesture to the left to make up for the removal of Mr. Benn from the Industry Ministry.

Mrs. Judith Hart, who took a strong stand against membership of the Common Market in the recent referendum campaign, has resigned as overseas development minister.

An official announcement said

that Mr. Hart had been offered the transport portfolio, but turned it down.

Transport Minister Frederick Mulley takes over the education spot and was not replaced.

Mr. Wilson, who saw most of his ministers involved in the reshuffle tonight, apparently plans more ministerial changes at lower level. These will be announced in the next few days.

Big business had wanted the left-wing Mr. Benn removed from the key industry post because it distrusted his advocacy of Socialism and more nationalization.

Opposition politicians have accused Mr. Benn of trying to destroy Britain's market economy to pave the way for full state control.

Mr. Wilson may have avoided a head-on clash with Mr. Benn's union supporters, however, by giving him the important energy post, in which he will be in charge of the development of North Sea oil.

**Anthony Wedgwood Benn**

UPI

conspiracy to kill Kennedy existed.

Albion Upheld

The Rockefeller panel said:

- No evidence was found disputing assertions by Hunt and Sturgis that they were respectively in Washington and Miami on Nov. 22, 1963, the day of the assassination.
- Motion picture analysis by Lyndal Shoneyfelt of the FBI, contained in a report submitted in April, says none of three "denials" taken into custody by sheriff's deputies the day of the assassination is either Hunt or Sturgis.
- The violent backward and leftward motion of Kennedy's body shown on amateur motion pictures after he was hit "would be caused by a violent straightening and stiffening of the entire body as a result of a seizure-like neuromuscular reaction to major damage inflicted to nerve centers in the brain," in the opinion of the five experts. There have been theories that the motion showed he was shot from a grassy knoll directly in front of him.
- That what to some look like human forms with rifles on the knoll in a few frames of motion pictures could not have been that. Instead, the images were produced by sunlight, shadows and leaves.
- There is no credible evidence to support implications linking Oswald or Ruby with Hunt or Sturgis. Theories that Hunt and Oswald may have had contacts because of their anti-Castro activities are supported by unexplained circumstances and thrown in doubt by other evidence. "The inferences drawn must be considered farfetched speculation insofar as they purport to show a connection between the CIA and either Oswald or Ruby," the report said.



**IN THE ROSE GARDEN**—President Ford commenting on the Rockefeller commission investigation of the CIA at the start of his news conference. The President's answers and comments on other subjects are in a story on Page 3.



Associated Press.  
Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, looking over the Rockefeller Commission's CIA report. His committee will take action on it.



**DPL**  
**Anthony Wedgwood Benn**



AP.  
Richard Millar, Northrop  
chairman, at Senate session.



## Progress in Geneva Security Talks

## Soviet Agrees to War-Game Alerts

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has advised Western governments that it is willing to give advance notice of military maneuvers in Eastern Europe, including a portion of Soviet territory, as a confidence-building measure to improve East-West relations.

A mutual commitment to give notification on troop maneuvers is to be incorporated into the European Security Conference's final declaration, which top U.S. officials expect to be completed by the end of this month in Geneva.

President Ford, when asked at his news conference last night about progress in the 35-state negotiations, known as the Conference on Security in Europe, said that "compromises are being made on both sides."

"The final compromise has not been made," he went on, "but we are getting closer and closer. Presumably that there is sufficient understanding on both sides." Mr. Ford said "we will probably have a summit in Helsinki."

**Depth of Zone**  
The U.S. officials said yesterday that while the exact limits of the area to be covered by the maneuver notification had yet to be agreed on at Geneva, the Soviet negotiators had committed themselves in principle on a zone that extends more than 100 miles into the Soviet Union.

"The maneuver notification deals with war games, as opposed to actual military operations. There is still no agreement on the size of the military forces to be covered by the notification, the officials said, although it is expected to be somewhere between the equivalent of a Soviet division of 12,000 and a corps of 45,000.

The Soviet Union and its East European allies agreed last summer that troop maneuvers in Eastern and Western Europe should be attended by military observers of the opposing side. But there had been no progress in the 35-nation negotiations in Geneva on the rest of the maneuver question until the last few weeks, a high-ranking U.S. official reported. "Now we are moving toward a breakthrough," he said.

Another official said the maneuver notification was not so essential in a purely military sense, since the Atlantic alliance countries have sufficient means of electronic and satellite photography surveillance to monitor movements of troops in the Warsaw Pact countries.

"But we had to persuade the Soviets that maneuver notification and the attendance of observers was not a form of espionage," he said. "So you could say agreement on this issue is psychology. It can help build confidence. That's all."

The high-ranking official said that the Soviet Union had "substantially accepted" Western demands on other aspects of a final declaration, including issues of human contacts between East and West. As a result, he personally looks forward to conclusion of the conference with a summit meeting at the end of next month in Helsinki, where the conference opened two years ago.

The conference, formally pro-

posed by the Soviet Union and its allies in March, 1969, includes the United States, Canada, and all European countries except Albania.

The Soviet leadership has frequently expressed the desire to conclude the conference at a summit level of heads of state and government. The Western countries still have not committed themselves on a summit.

But the Ford administration expects that all of the participants will go along with a summit late next month, providing that final agreement on a declaration can be negotiated in Geneva this month.

The officials noted that when the conference idea was accepted by the Western powers in 1971, it was accepted on the condition that the Soviet Union agree to conclude a four-power pact improving the situation in Berlin and to start East-West negotiations on reduction of military forces in Central Europe.

A Berlin agreement was initiated in September, 1971, and signed in May, 1972. Negotiations between 12 NATO members and seven Warsaw Pact members on mutual troop reductions began Oct. 30, 1973, in Vienna.

The high-ranking administration official said that the United States was satisfied with this "linkage" between the European Security Conference, the Berlin agreement and the troop talks.

**Linkage Precedent**  
"You know our proclivity for linkage," he said. "We would have pursued a more linkage-oriented policy with regard to the security conference, but it got so esoteric that it wasn't all that easy to link."

Last summer, the United States and the other Western countries abandoned any attempt to link progress in the security conference to progress in the troop-reduction talks, which have remained stalled.

The United States will "wait and see" whether the Soviet Union actually becomes more forthcoming in the Vienna negotiations—as Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev has signaled—after conclusion of the security conference, he said. At present, the United States is deadlocked in Vienna with the Soviet Union over a Western proposal to withdraw 20,000 U.S. troops from Western Europe in exchange for the withdrawal of a Soviet tank corps from Eastern Europe.

"We didn't want to twist the Russians' arms out of their sockets on the troop reductions," another official remarked.



Syrian President Hafez al-Assad with Jordan's King Hussein yesterday in Amman.

## Assad Visits Ex-Foe Hussein for Talks on Palestinians

AMMAN, June 10 (UPI).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad arrived here today to start a three-day state visit to Jordan—the first by a Syrian head of state for 13 years.

King Hussein, once the target of Syria as a "traitor to the Arab cause," headed an airport greeting line of government officials and diplomats.

Government sources said that Mr. Assad, who sent his tanks to aid Palestinian guerrillas in their fight against Jordanian troops in 1970, now hopes to heal the rift between King Hussein and the Palestinians.

The Syrian leader, earlier this year, proposed a joint military and political command with the Palestinians and believes there is room for Jordan in a new unified structure, the sources said.

President Assad and King Hussein

drove through cheering crowds lining streets decked with flags and triumphal arches bearing portraits of the two leaders.

Fahd Visits Iraq

BEIRUT, June 10 (UPI).—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd arrived in Baghdad today for talks with Iraqi leaders on bilateral relations, the situation in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East problem.

Prince Fahd's visit is the first by a ranking member of the royal family to Iraq since the present Baath party leadership came to power seven years ago.

## Hecklers in Parliament

## Belgian Premier Defends F-16 Contract

BRUSSELS, June 10 (AP).—Premier Leo Tindemans today defended his government's decision to buy the American F-16 fighter plane, amid heckling from members of parliament who wanted the French Mirage and a demonstration by people who want no money spent on fighters at all.

Mr. Tindemans faces a vote of confidence Thursday with the result uncertain. But even if he loses and has to quit, the contract Belgium has signed with General Dynamics Corp. will stand.

Belgium is to buy 102 planes worth about \$622 million. Its decision clinched a joint deal with the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway for a total of 306. The U.S. Air Force wants at

least 650. The final total of sales worldwide may reach 3,000 for a value of more than \$18 billion, the biggest series of deals in the history of the aircraft industry.

"The government made the choice required to meet the obligations it has decided to assume in the domain of security, and to permit at the same time its effort to create a true European defense union," Mr. Tindemans told the legislators.

Order Cut Down

Mr. Tindemans had failed to win agreement to create a unified West European aircraft industry, which would have begun with the purchase of the Mirage. But he cut down the order for the American plane and announced that he would put the cost of 14—about \$85 million—into a fund he wanted to start for the development of European aircraft.

At the beginning of his speech last night, "No to the 30 billion francs," were thrown from the public gallery. The sum is about what the "original" order would have cost.

Guards quickly took three young men from the public gallery. About 10 people were taken away by police for throwing similar leaflets around the courtyard in front of the parliament building.

Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants emphasized the advantage that Belgian industry would get from the deal with the American firm.

Under the agreement the aircraft industries of the four European allies are to make 40 per cent of all the F-16s they order, 10 per cent of all made for the U.S. forces and 15 per cent of those built for other countries.

It has been calculated that if as many as 1,700 planes are built, Belgium will get back in the form of contracts for Belgian industry 100 per cent of what it pays for its planes. Mr. Vanden Boeynants said at a news conference before parliament met that 100 per cent had been the limit before he went to see U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger last week.

This limit has been lifted, he said. According to his figures the U.S. Air Force could buy about

1,200 planes and other countries probably would take 1,000.

"Consequently," Mr. Vanden Boeynants said, "the possibility of producing a total of 2,500 planes—more or less—is an estimate that cannot be called exaggeratedly optimistic."

At 2,500 planes, he said, Belgium would get back in the form of contracts 130 per cent of its payments for the planes.

According to Mr. Vanden Boeynants, his sudden Washington trip produced a long list of new concessions from the United States. In addition to lifting the 100-per-cent ceiling on compensation, he said, Mr. Schlesinger also promised to "consider favorably" an order for \$32 million worth of submachine guns from Belgium's arms factory.

In a letter dated June 2, he said, Mr. Schlesinger also promised that if the U.S. Air Force does not purchase all of 650 planes, the difference will be made up to Belgium in the form of additional contracts. "He also promised to limit the U.S. government's right to decide disputed points under the contract, to give the Europeans all know-how except what is kept secret for security reasons," he said. "To allow some planes made for outside countries to be assembled in the Netherlands and Belgium, and to encourage American firms to place orders in Belgium next year to stimulate Belgian industry."

**\$42-Million Contract**  
Mr. Vanden Boeynants said Belgium would get an extra \$42 million in orders from General Dynamics for motorized controls to equip 1,500 planes. This, he added, would bring down Belgium's break-even point to 1,500 planes.

Outside the aircraft program, he said, General Dynamics has started talks with Belgian shipyards to take part in building tankers for the transport of liquefied methane gas.

Under the offers made by the French, Mr. Vanden Boeynants calculated, Belgium would have reached the 100-per-cent level on co-production if 500 Mirages were built, but there was apparently no guarantee that this level would be reached.

In parliament, Mr. Tindemans said:

"A bilateral contract with France—in addition to the risk involved in the fact that only a few more than 200 planes would have been ordered—would not have been in itself a step toward European unity as long as there was no joint industrial market for the nine Common Market countries to go along with it."

## ROYAUME DU MAROC

OFFICE REGIONAL  
DE MISE EN VALEUR AGRICOLE  
DU SOUSS-MASSA

AGADIR

INTERNATIONAL OFFER NOTICE  
N° 29/75/ORM

The Administrative Board in charge of the agricultural development of the SOUSS-MASSA region is soliciting international bids for the piercing of 10 drillings in the region of the SOUSS plain.

The drillings should be between 80 and 100 meters deep, the diameter of the drilling is programmed for 510 m/m and the diameter of the tubing should be 360 m/m.

All bids should be sent by July 3rd, 1975, at 12 noon.

All details of the project can be ordered on the spot, at: **Sûge de l'Office Régional de Mise en Valeur Agricole du SOUSS-MASSA.**

Rue des Administrations Publiques, AGADIR, MAROC.

Upon payment of a check or money order of D.M. 300 made out to the "Office Régional de Mise en Valeur Agricole du SOUSS-MASSA."

They can also be sent by mail against payment.

## Senate Panel Hearings Open

## Saudis Get Northrop Apology For Bribes Set for Generals

(Continued from Page 1)

Church said the competition to sell arms for export "is out of control. We and the Europeans are in an unprincipled race to arm the tech the newly rich nations of the Persian Gulf."

Sen. Church said that "if the NATO alliance is not to be ruptured by greed run amok, the United States should press for fundamental reforms in Western military sales practices."

## Overseas Consultants Requested to Stay On

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—The West German consultant for a company set up by Northrop to promote overseas sales, on a no-questions-asked basis said yesterday that Northrop had asked him and other consultants to continue to work for the company.

Franz-Josef Bach, a former member of the West German parliament, said in an overseas telephone interview that he and two other participants in the Economic and Development Corp. had been asked recently to come to Northrop's headquarters in Los Angeles, where they were interviewed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. He identified the other foreign participants as Andreas Forster, the head of the EDC firm, and Michael Benham, a Paris-based consultant for EDC.

According to Mr. Bach, the committee for the Executive Committee, Mr. Willens, thanked the three for their work on Northrop's behalf and asked them to continue.

Northrop, beset by scandal because of illegal domestic political contributions and the bribes intended for foreign officials, also has been criticized for using the Syria-based Economic and Development Corp. to allow prominent foreigners to help promote Northrop sales abroad and earn lucrative commissions without being identified with the company.

## 'Plainly Unlawful' CIA Act Cited in Rockefeller Report

(Continued from Page 1)

or monitor conversations of persons within the United States or its possessions.

The CIA should "strictly adhere to established legal procedures" in seeking to examine federal income tax information.

The agency should not "infiltrate dissident groups or other organizations of Americans" without a written "determination by the director of central intelligence that such action is necessary to meet a clear danger to agency facilities, operations, or personnel" and that "adequate coverage by law enforcement agencies" is not available.

The President should instruct the CIA director that the agency "is not to engage again in domestic mail openings without express statutory authority in time of war and that mail-cover examinations are to be in compliance with postal regulations." Such examinations should be only "on a limited and selected basis clearly involving matters of national security."

The CIA should issue and observe guidelines that specify there is to be no "clandestine collection of intelligence directed against United States citizens" except as specifically permitted by law and that "unlawful methods or activities are prohibited."

Appointees to the post of director of central intelligence "should be individuals of stature, independence, and integrity."

The President should recommend that Congress set up a "joint committee on intelligence to assure an oversight role currently played by the armed services committees."

Congress should carefully consider whether the CIA's funding, which is voted by the legislators, "should not, at least to some extent, be made public" in compliance with the constitution's requirement for a public accounting for public money.

The commission reported that its investigation showed the "domestic use" (by the CIA) of 32 wiretaps, the last in 1965; 23 instances of bugging, the last in 1960; and 12 break-ins, the last in 1971. None of these was sanctioned by judicial warrant and only one had the written approval of the attorney general.

The agency obtained information from the tax records of 18 persons from the Internal Revenue Service "in order to help determine whether the taxpayer was a security risk with possible connections to foreign groups." The CIA did not use "existing statutory and regulatory procedures" in getting these records.

Mr. Willens, a partner in law firm of Wilmer, Cutler Pickering here, continued a such a meeting had taken place in March, but said that Northrop has a long-term contract with EDC and had been threatened with a suit if it did not pay payments to EDC called for the contract.

Mr. Willens said that Northrop had no choice but to continue to do business with the U.S. men, whom he characterized as shareholders in EDC, since it had done nothing to breach contract.

Mr. Willens said that Northrop had paid \$500,000 to EDC in April or last month. He said it was the first payment corporation had made to the dependent sales-promotion firm since a \$200,000 advance in when EDC was set up.

Anonymous Retained

In testimony yesterday before the subcommittee on multinational corporations, Mr. Willens said that Northrop was unable to find out from EDC all the EDC's shareholders.

He said that EDC, which set up by a Northrop and Frank DeFrancis, and whose purpose seems to be foster business for Northrop through the assistance of influential individuals in foreign countries had refused to tell Northrop the shareholders' names.

Mr. Willens refused to say Northrop would terminate its relationship with EDC. He said the company's board have to decide whether to terminate the arrangement.

Stehlin Still in Command

PARIS, June 10 (NYT).—Paul Stehlin, the former French air force chief of staff who on the Northrop payroll, the U.S. company was seen overseas defense contracts, still in a coma today after was hit by a bus last week.

The Cochin hospital here, where he is being treated, said he is suffering from grave respiratory and nutritional difficulties that the prognosis was reserved.

The commission said there were 91 mail covers, the photographing of the front and back of envelopes, carried out by the CIA and in 12 instances letters intercepted and opened. The report said, some CIA investigations involved physical surveillance within the United States, the last in 1973.

Mr. Ford declared last night at his news conference: "I opposed to political assassination and I pledged his administration 'has not and will not use' it 'as an instrument of national policy.'"

"Because the investigation assassination allegations is complete and because the allegations involve extremely sensitive matters, I have decided that not in the national interest make public materials relating these allegations at this time be added."

However, in turning the materials over to Mr. Levi and two committees, Mr. Ford said: "There's not going to be any shilly-shally cover-up."

The President expressed own reluctance to air detail the assassination allegations which reportedly concern against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, assassinated Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo, and Congolese President Patrice Lumumba, and others.

By publishing these details there would be a possibility tarnishing the reputation of the long dead—President Eisenhower and Kennedy, and others.

Mr. Ford said it was better to let history tell the story than contemporaries' adding "Under no circumstances want to sit in 1975 passing judgment on decisions made by able people under unusual circumstances."

However, it was doubtful the material, once turned to congressional committee would long remain secret.

Sen. Church already has pushed his committee would "a full disclosure" of the it uncovers about question CIA operations.

And Sen. Richard Schweiker, a member of the panel, said in Philadelphia today: "We have evidence of direct CIA involvement in assassination plots and indirect involvement in actual political assassinations. We have no choice but to publicly disclose our conclusions and findings in this matter."

But the committee vice-man, Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, told a news conference: "There isn't any evidence any assassination plots successful."

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## Ford Urges Congress to Act 'Responsibly' on Fiscal Issues

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—President Ford said last night that there is no need for confrontation and stalemate between the White House and Congress if legislators will only act "responsibly" in their approach to fiscal problems.

However, at a news conference in the White House Rose Garden, the President warned that if Congress does not follow what he regards as a responsible course, it must expect "more vetoes."

The relaxed setting of the press conference seemed to affect the President's spirit as he answered questions on the Rockefeller commission study of the CIA and also replied to other queries in a confident manner.

Recalling last week's House vote sustaining his veto of a \$53-billion jobs bill—which he said would have opened the spending "floodgates"—the President expressed the hope that the administration victory will create "the proper environment on Capitol Hill for a responsible fiscal policy."

Lesson Hoped

"I would hope that there might be a lesson learned and that we will have responsibility rather than irresponsibility by the Congress," Mr. Ford said.

## Ford Recalls Salzburg Fall In New Light

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—At the conclusion of last night's news conference in the White House Rose Garden, President Ford chatted briefly with reporters about his European trip last week.

"Were you surprised you didn't get a question about falling down the steps in Salzburg?" a reporter asked.

"I didn't fall," the President replied with a smile. "If you watched, you could see that I was holding Betty with my right hand and an umbrella with my left hand. She pushed me, took the umbrella and left me in the water. Of course, she denies that."

## Most Republican Governors Support Nomination of Ford

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10 (UPI).—Whatever President Ford's standing may be with other elements in his party, he has assured himself of the support next year of a large majority of the 13 Republican governors.

Interviews with most of the Republicans attending the 67th National Governors Conference, which opened here yesterday, showed strong support for the President that extended across regional and ideological lines.

Gov. Christopher Bond of Missouri, chairman of the Republican governors, said that no more than two of his colleagues—Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr. of New Hampshire and Gov. James Edwards of South Carolina—were likely to oppose Mr. Ford's nomination.

Gov. Thomson said he still planned to enter the New Hampshire presidential primary next March in opposition to the President if former Gov. Reagan of California did not do so.

Gov. Edwards spoke glowingly of Mr. Ford's "track record" on such issues as welfare and government spending, but also raised Mr. Ford's fight for a big defense budget.

Opposes Rockefeller

"I haven't made up my mind yet," he said. "But I can tell you this, if [Vice-President] Rockefeller is on the ticket, Ford is in big trouble."

Other Southern Republicans, in whose states Mr. Reagan might do well, said they were committed to Mr. Ford.

Gov. Mills Godwin Jr. of Virginia, a former Democrat, said he and "almost everyone in the Republican apparatus in our state" were committed to the President.

Gov. Arch Moore Jr. of West Virginia said he would back the President, but cautioned that Mr. Reagan "would do a lot better in a West Virginia primary than you might expect, despite my views."

In Ohio and Michigan, the only two major industrial states with Republican governors, Mr. Ford "was reported to have no serious problems."

The views of the governors have not always been a reliable index to what their states would do. Fifteen years ago, for example, Mr. Rockefeller was much more popular among the governors than he proved to be with the delegates to the Republican National Convention.

But it is evident here that many of the conservative Republicans who had been complaining about Mr. Ford six

When a newsman asked the President if he was getting any closer to a formal announcement that he will be a candidate in 1976, he replied with a smile that "we're getting closer and closer."

There have been reports from White House aides that the President may make a declaration of his candidacy this month. But he said that "I have not picked a specific time for that announcement."

He quickly added, however, that "there's no doubt of my intention."

While there may have been doubts a few months ago that Mr. Ford would be a candidate to succeed himself, those doubts have been removed in recent weeks.

He sounded like a candidate when asked to predict the course of the economy during the election campaign next year. Declaring that "we've had a lot more good news than we've had bad news," the President said he was optimistic that the recession has "bottomed out."

Bad News

The "bad" news is that unemployment has risen to 9.3 per cent of the labor force, the President said. However, he noted that with the labor force growing, employment actually increased in the last two months by about 450,000.

The rate of inflation has been cut in half in the last six months and housing starts and new orders have increased, he said.

Declaring that there is an "accumulation of encouraging signs," the President said that by the end of the year the economy will "be better" and in 1976 "will look even better."

He told questioners that the presence of 38,000 U.S. troops in South Korea is "keeping the peace in Korea."

Despite some pressure that the United States reduce its troop commitments in Korea and in Europe, the President has opposed any withdrawal.

When he was asked what specific lessons he had learned from Vietnam, Mr. Ford seemed taken by surprise, then replied that the United States had learned it must work with governments "that feel as we do that freedom is vitally important."

"We cannot, however, fight their battles for them," he said.

Scott Challenges Article

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said today he wanted to correct an article in The Washington Post (UPI) June 7 saying that many Republican senators had declined to sign a petition in favor of Mr. Ford's nomination. The article said only 16 of 38 senators had agreed to sign, but Sen. Scott said the article left a misleading impression.

Actually, he said, 22 of 29 senators approached by himself or Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, had indicated support for Mr. Ford's nomination—18 signing and the other four declaring that they supported Mr. Ford but would speak to him personally rather than sign.

The remaining seven, he said, one declined to sign because the laws of his state bound him to support whoever won the primary and six said they favored open conventions or that "candidates of their own were involved."

Spain Reportedly Holds 7 Priests In Basque Region

MADRID, June 10 (Reuters).—Seven priests and two Jesuit novices have been arrested in Spain's Basque region, following a sermon which accused the state of provoking violence, informed sources said today.

The sermon, preached Sunday, was prepared by priests in the Basque region and was reported to have been read in several churches, the sources said.

The sermon termed a government-ordered state of emergency in the Basque provinces as a "state of violence" and condemned mass arrests and the torture of detainees. "The root cause of the present violence is the prolonged negation of human liberties," the sermon said.

A protest against the state of emergency is planned for tomorrow by outlawed leftist groups based in the Basque area.

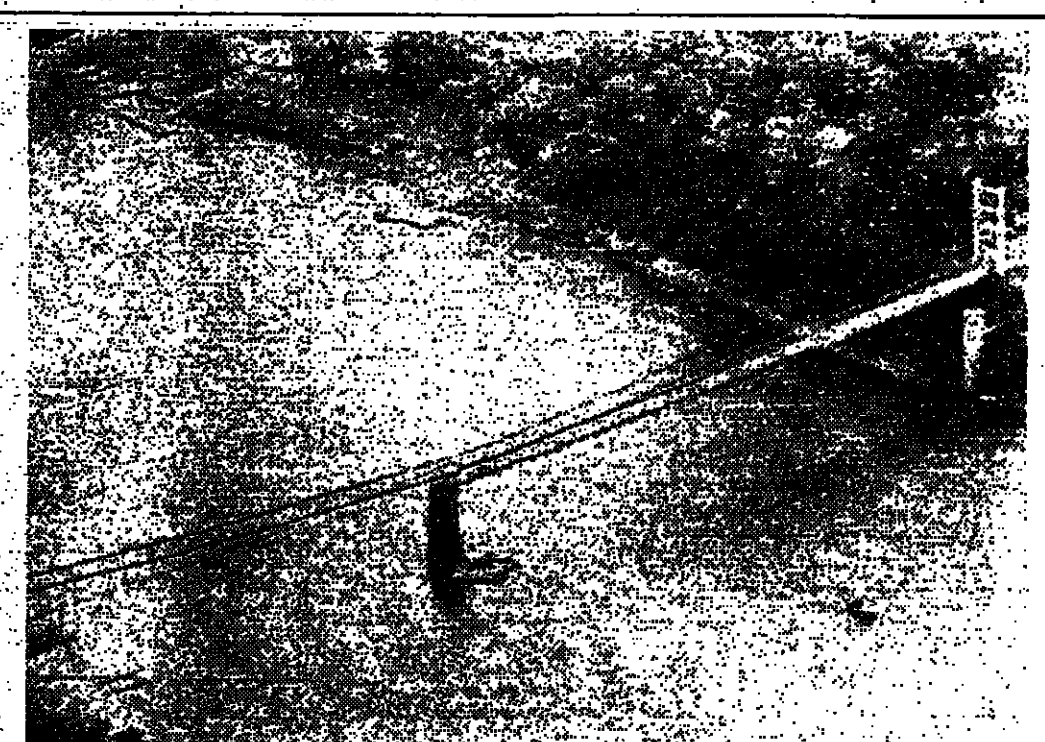
Leaflets calling on Basques to join in a "day of general struggle" tomorrow have been clandestinely distributed outside churches, bars and football stadiums.

Gov. Shapp Sets Presidential Bid

NEW ORLEANS, June 10 (UPI).—Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania said yesterday that he will enter several early primary elections next year in a bid for the 1976 Democratic nomination for president.

"I intend to file very shortly," the 63-year-old former industrialist said at the National Governors Conference.

Possibilities include primaries in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire, the April 6 New York primary and the April 27 test in Pennsylvania. Mr. Shapp was elected governor of Pennsylvania on his second try, in 1970, and was re-elected last year.



**BROKEN BRIDGE**—Divers found a loaded grain truck in 25 feet of water beneath the fallen deck of this old, one-lane suspension bridge across the Ossage River at Warsaw, Mo. The driver is missing. Another man who drove off swam ashore.

## News Analysis

### Democrats Pin Hopes on Primary Rules

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—Late last month, when former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina declared his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, a reporter in the crowd asked himself aloud what Mr. Sanford was doing there. The clear implication was that everybody knew that Mr. Sanford was not going anywhere as a candidate.

The remark reflected a widespread attitude in the press toward the six declared Democratic aspirants that both puzzles and frustrates the candidates and their loyalists. Although the first presidential primary is still nine months away, the view that there is not a winner in the pack continues to grow.

That view is the best explanation for the recurring will-he-or-won't-he stories about Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy, despite Sen. Kennedy's flat and repeated declaration that he is not and will not be a candidate. Newsweek magazine put Sen. Kennedy on its cover recently with a story on how "the very pallor of the competition" keeps the spotlight on him.

It may well be, in the end, that primary voters will cast a resounding "none of the above" judgment on the field of active candidates and the party will explore Sen. Kennedy at the convention to be the nominee. But that is more than 18 months away, after voters in more than 30 primary states have had their say, so it is understandable that those who are committing themselves to the primaries have become vexed.

Not Dazzling

To be sure, the field on the surface is not dazzling: two former governors of Southern states, Mr. Sanford and Jimmy Carter of Georgia; a former senator, Fred Harris of Oklahoma; a member of the House, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona; a freshman senator, Lloyd Bentsen of Texas. Only Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 34 years in Congress and a chairman of important committees, has the credentials that are supposed to be the makings of a serious candidacy. And he fared very poorly in the 1972 primaries. So why bother with any of them?

It is necessary to look back only four years for the answer. Then, a relatively obscure senator from a sparsely populated plains state, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, was being similarly dismissed as a prospective presidential nominee. He stood at less than 5 per cent in the polls, but he traipsed around the country building a grassroots political organization in key states and a year later walked away with the Democratic nomination on the first ballot.

The lesson—that it is foolhardy to dispatch candidates to oblivion before the voters are heard from—is even more applicable now, when there is no clear favorite and the campaign is going forward in largely uncharted waters. The federal Campaign Finance Reform Law, passed last year, lays down a whole new set of requirements suggesting new tactics.

Senate TV Coverage

WASHINGTON, June 10 (Reuters).—The Senate has voted to allow for the first time television coverage of a debate. The Senate agreed yesterday to a proposal for networks to cover this week's debate over who should fill its New Hampshire seat, which follows a recent dispute during last November's election.

and strategies, and the campaign now unfolding is a laboratory in which to test them.

For one thing, the limit on spending—\$10 million through the convention, plus a cost-of-living factor—may change the whole psychology of presidential primaries. In the past, the modus operandi was to win or drop out with the field narrowing through the primaries as defeat dried up contributions. Now, under the new law, candidates have a fair chance to go into the first primaries with enough money to see them through to the convention. If they raise \$5 million in contributions of \$250 or less, Uncle Sam will match it. Win or lose, they can hang in, to the convention with the delegates they have won, and see what happens.

### House Vote Fails To Override Strip Mining Bill Veto

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The House today failed by three votes to override President Ford's veto of a bill imposing environmental controls on coal strip mining.

The vote was 278 to 143. Fifty-six Republicans joined 222 Democrats in voting to override.

It was the third consecutive veto Congress has sustained this year and was viewed as a major defeat for the Democratic leadership.

Democrats also failed to override two other recent vetoes—the farm bill veto last week and Mr. Ford's veto of a \$5.3-billion jobs bill last week.

The bill would have banned strip mining where the land could not be reclaimed, imposed strict environmental controls on mining operations, and taxed coal producers to pay for cleaning up more than a million acres of mine-scarred land.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., blamed the outcome on what he called misleading figures used by the administration and energy industry lobbyists. The bill's impact on utility costs, coal production and employment.

"This thing isn't dead, the fight has to go on," Rep. Udall said. "A large majority of Congress and of the American people still want this bill."

Mr. Ford vetoed the bill May 20, claiming that it would reduce coal production by up to 162 million tons per year. He also said that it could result in up to 35,000 job losses. Backers of the bill denied these claims.

Assuming that all the declared candidates will be able to raise enough money to stay in the race until the convention, prudence dictates that none of them be written off before he race begins. Unpredictable things can happen, and usually do.

What, for example, if one of the six now in the race defeats Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, soon to be the seventh declared candidate? The conqueror suddenly will be "somebody," he will be listened to more closely and voters will be astounded to learn that he has something to say. These are the dynamics of a political campaign, and each of the "nobodies" in the race is spurred on by his knowledge that these dynamics may eventually work in his favor.

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## Survey Aims at New Definition

### Functional Illiteracy Still a U.S. Problem

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Eighty-six million Americans cannot compute their car's gasoline mileage, 53 million cannot determine if they qualify for a job listed in the classified ads, 48 million cannot figure out how much change they should get after a purchase and 39 million cannot find the Social Security deduction on their paycheck stub.

Those projections, based on results of a sampling conducted for the U.S. Office of Education, may lead to a new and broader definition of functional illiteracy in the United States. The project is scheduled for completion in December.

The Census Bureau estimated the total U.S. population at more than 213 million at the beginning of this year. There is a substantial amount of overlapping in the various categories of illiteracy covered in the Education Office survey.

Realizing that the nation had an illiteracy problem, Congress passed the Adult Education Act in 1966. Through 1973, the federal and state governments had spent a total of \$472 million to try to reach the 57 million Americans 16 and older who never finished high school.

#### 'Little Impact'

Reporting to Congress on Friday, the General Accounting Office said that while the program has had some beneficial results, it has had "little impact on reducing illiteracy among adults."

During the first nine years of the program, about 4.5 million adults were enrolled, congressional auditors said.

"Only about 1 per cent of the adult education program's estimated target population of 57 million adults and 4 per cent of the 15 million adults with less than eight years of school have participated in any given year," their report said.

"Only 17 per cent of the program's 3.5 million enrollees at or below the eighth-grade level achieved an eighth-grade equivalent."

lency education in fiscal years 1965-73," it added.

The Office of Education funded an evaluation of the program in 1973 and found that, during a three-month period, one-third of enrollees had regressed or made no gains, and during a six-month period more than 60 per cent of the enrollees had dropped out.

### 2 Guilty in Calif. Of SLA Murder

SACRAMENTO, June 10 (AP).—Two "soldiers" of the Black Liberation Army were convicted yesterday of the murder of the Oakland superintendent of schools, Marcus Foster, with cyanide bullets.

A jury also found Russell Little and Joseph Remiro guilty of attempted murder in the wounding of Mr. Foster's assistant, Robert Blackburn.

The maximum penalty they face now is life in prison, because the killing occurred Nov. 6, 1973, before reinstatement of the death penalty by the state.

Among those who stayed, however, the average student gained half a grade in reading and three-tenths of a grade in mathematics.

The GAO recommended that Congress remove the prohibition against including adults who have high school diplomas of their equivalent, since many still are functioning below the eighth-grade level.

The report also suggested that funds be allotted differently to give higher priority to helping adults achieve at least an eighth-grade education.

"If the Congress believes the program should better meet its objectives," additional funding likely will be required, the report said.

### Giscard to Visit Egypt

PARIS, June 10 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will visit Egypt in December, an Elysee palace spokesman said today. He will be returning a visit by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to France last February.

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## Recession, Boredom Cited

## Vietnam Combat Veterans Trickle Back Into Army

By James P. Sterba  
 PORT POLK, La., June 10 (NYT)—On Bruce Englund's honeymoon last Oct. 24, Vietnam came back again, as it often did in the night. He returned, scarred, to the Demilitarized Zone, on a 1970 patrol. Snipers abounded. His next step could trigger a mine. He churned in his sleep, then bolted straight up in bed, frightening his bride.

The next day, Mr. Englund, who packed away his Purple

Hearts and Bronze Star when he quit the Army in 1971, did something he vowed never to do. He rejoined the infantry.

"I didn't like it. I still have nightmares," he said. "But something was missing in civilian life. It was dull back home. It seemed like the essence of life just didn't keep the adrenalin flowing."

Contrary to both Army expectations and the popular stereo-

type, Vietnam combat veterans are trickling back into the Army. Many of them, disillusioned by their war experiences, pledged when they were discharged never to pick up a gun or wear a uniform again. Now, amid a recession, they are re-enlisting at a rate of from 100 to 200 per week.

Since last fall, these re-enlistments have been double what the Pentagon expected. In the first four months of 1973, only about 1,200 were expected. The Army actually got 2,362.

The reasons for re-enlisting very, but usually start with the tight job market and Army lures. "I swore to God I'd never come back in, but here I am," said Joseph Mays, 27, twice wounded in 1969 while serving with the 173d Airborne Brigade. "But there ain't no jobs."

Jobless for 10 weeks, he walked into an Army recruiting office in his home town, Wilmington, N.C. Instead of basic training all over again, he found he could go

through a two-week refresher course called the Minuteman program at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., retain a rank paying \$383 per month plus benefits and go on to advanced training. And if he signed up as a combat soldier again, he would receive a \$2,500 bonus. Mr. Mays signed.

"I don't like getting shot at," he said. "But you know, life is a chance."

The Minuteman program, started last June, allows ex-soldiers who have been out of the service for more than three years to re-enlist at higher pay grades and avoid the usual eight weeks of basic training. Servicemen out for less than three years are exempt from basic training. So far this fiscal year, nearly 5,000 veterans have rejoined through the program.

Vietnam combat veterans consider themselves a special minority—a fraction of the more than 2 million young men who served in Vietnam. Those who liked the Army usually stayed in and became career soldiers. Those who were disillusioned got out as soon as they could.

The decision to go back in was difficult, and is even more so these days because Army non-combat positions and skilled jobs are largely full. So to get into the Army at all, most of these veterans have to sign up again for combat jobs.

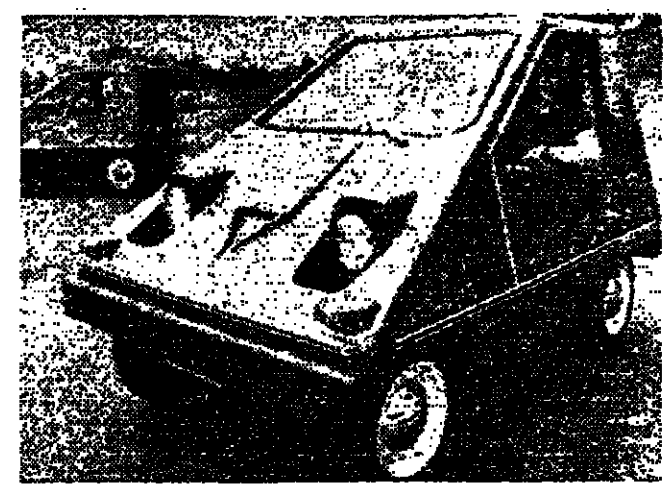
## EEC Expects Bid by Greece

BRUSSELS, June 10 (AP)—European Economic Community diplomatic sources say Greece is about to make a formal application to become the EEC's 10th member. The Greeks are expected to ask for full membership by 1978.

During the last few months Athens has hinted that, once the British referendum on the EEC was over, they would regard this as a green light to petition the community.

From the EEC point of view, however, such an application would be unwelcome at this time. Sources point out that the community has many urgent problems to tackle—inflation, energy policy, the economic situation—without the "distraction" of further enlargement negotiations.

Greece has an association agreement with the EEC that provides for a full customs union between the two sides by 1984.



NON-POLLUTER—An electric car for in-town transport that was recently demonstrated in Frankfurt. The motor runs on eight six-volt rechargeable batteries for 80 kilometers at 60 kilometers an hour.

## Thailand Will Buy Weapons Left at Bases by U.S. Forces

BANGKOK, June 10 (AP)—The Cabinet agreed in principle today to purchase weapons from the United States to modernize Thailand's 200,000-man armed forces as the remaining U.S. forces are withdrawn.

A government spokesman said that Thailand would buy weapons from the four U.S.-run Thai bases.

The purchase of U.S. weapons was recommended by the Defense Ministry, which said that Thailand must strengthen its armed forces. The pullout of U.S. forces is to be completed by March 1976.

Gen. Kris Sivara, supreme commander of the armed forces, has repeatedly asked the U.S. government to build an ammunition factory in the country as part of the U.S. military aid to Thailand. But, so far, the Thai government has continued to buy its ammunition.

The Thai government has bought weapons from the United States in the past, but the military and the government have kept details of purchases secret.

## Studies to Resume

SAIGON, June 10 (Reuters)—Saigon medical students will soon be resuming their studies, Saigon radio said today.

It said that the authorities had decided to reopen the faculties of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, probably within a few days. This would enable students to continue their studies with virtually no time lost due to the dis-

## Maheu Refuses to Testify About a CIA-Mafia Link

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT)—Robert Maheu, the reputed liaison between the CIA and organized crime figures in an agency-inspired plot to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, took the Fifth Amendment yesterday in declining to answer questions from members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

Mr. Maheu's invocation of his constitutional right against self-incrimination, which had been expected, confronted the committee with the question of whether to grant Mr. Maheu limited immunity from prosecu-

tion and then compel his testimony under the threat of a contempt citation.

Sen. John Tower of Texas, the committee's Republican vice-chairman, told reporters following the 50-minute closed-door session with Mr. Maheu that the witness had invoked the Fifth Amendment on several questions of substance. He said that the committee had not yet decided whether to grant immunity.

## Worked for Hughes

Mr. Maheu, who until 1970 had served for several years as a top aide to industrialist Howard Hughes, had no comment upon emerging from the hearing room. His name is understood to have been mentioned previously before the intelligence committee in secret testimony concerning an attempt in early 1961 on the life of Mr. Castro.

Mr. Maheu reportedly served at that time as the contact between the CIA, which allegedly hoped to bring about Mr. Castro's death in advance of the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion, and Sam Giancana and John Roselli, two alleged crime figures who reportedly arranged for one or more attempts on the Premier's life. Roselli is scheduled to appear before the Senate panel when it next convenes tomorrow.

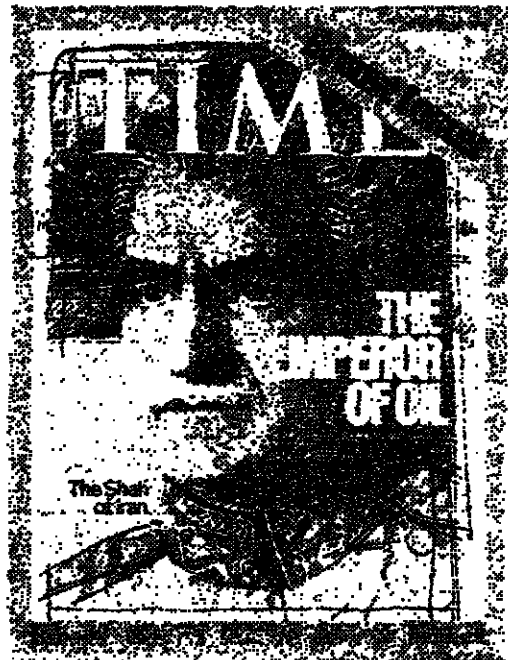
During an afternoon session, the committee heard testimony from Richard Bissell, who directed the CIA's covert operations during the planning for the Bay of Pigs invasion. He is expected to complete his testimony tomorrow.

House to Get New Panel  
 WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP)—Under a compromise with the House Democratic leadership, House Democrats on the Intelligence Committee were promised a separate subcommittee to investigate the CIA yesterday. In turn, they agreed to abandon their demands that Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., step down as chairman of the full 11-member committee.

A majority of the Democrats on the committee had called for Rep. Nedzi's resignation last week. They maintained that his effectiveness as head of the committee had been compromised by secret disclosures the CIA made to Rep. Nedzi more than a year ago as chairman of a long-standing House subcommittee in charge of watching over the agency.

Backed by Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., Rep. Nedzi, however, refused to quit and said he saw no validity to the complaints. The compromise—a separate subcommittee with full authority over the CIA investigation—was reached at a meeting in Rep. Albert's office. Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., is expected to be the chairman.

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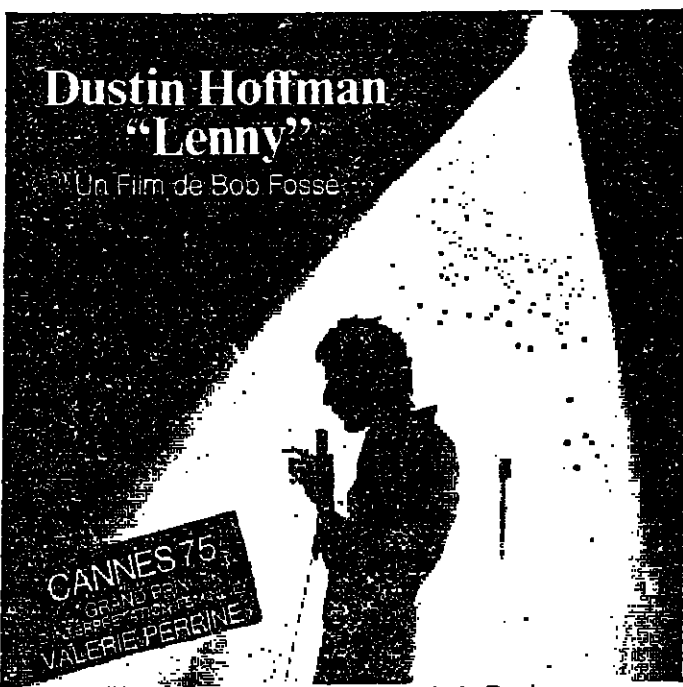
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## N.Y. Approves Unit to Curb City's Debts

'Big Mac' to Refloat \$700 Million as Bond

ALBANY, N.Y., June 10—The New York State Legislature approved today a bill setting up a unit to restructure New York City's short-term debt, saving the city from default on more than \$700 million in principal and interest due tomorrow. The bill is signed immediately by Gov. Eliot L. Spitzer.

The agency—the Municipal Assistance Corp., or "Big Mac"—has been approved earlier by the New York City Council by a vote 33 to 1.

Leading banks in the state declined they would cooperate with the new agency.

## Debt Rollover

The corporation—the most ambitious debt rollover device fashioned thus far for the city's annual budget troubles—is designed to convert pressing short-term debt into long-term bonds, so that the city can avoid default on its \$700 million in principal and interest due tomorrow. The bill is signed immediately by Gov. Eliot L. Spitzer.

The corporation is designed to sell bonds to redeem the short-term debt and to attract investors to the city's shaky bonds by backing its bonds with reserve funds containing revenue from the city's sales and transfer taxes.

The corporation will be run by nine members—five appointed by the governor and four by the mayor—and it will include six ex-officio members appointed by the state and city.

But "Big Mac" will do it or nothing about the \$641-million budget deficit in Mayor Abraham Beame's \$12.8-billion "austerity budget" for the 1975-76 fiscal year which begins July 1. The bill must be adopted by June 12.

If the state legislature does not provide aid and taxing authority which Mayor Beame says needs to close the gap, he has asked the city to adopt an \$1 billion "crisis" budget.

That budget includes layoffs of 37,000 of the city's 215,000 municipal workers and cutbacks in city services. He already has given notices effective June 30 to 9,000 other workers.

Thousands of foreigners still stranded in Vietnam have run out of cash since the end of the war April 30 and are living on credit from hotel and restaurant owners and even street hawkers.

Another evacuation plane is expected to leave Saigon within three days, carrying about 90 foreigners to Vietnam, Laos. There have been four such flights since the end of the war.

## Phnom Penh Traffic

BANGKOK, June 10 (UPI)—The streets of Phnom Penh, once jammed with autos and motorcycles, may be filling up again soon, according to Radio Phnom Penh.

A broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said that Communist cadres are working to repair and maintain "large quantities of" automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, boats and ships.

## Studies to Resume

SAIGON, June 10 (Reuters)—Saigon medical students will soon be resuming their studies, Saigon radio said today.

It said that the authorities had decided to reopen the faculties of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, probably within a few days. This would enable students to continue their studies with virtually no time lost due to the dis-

ruption involved in the Viet Cong take-over of the capital six weeks ago.

Meanwhile, bank employees have started work to prepare for the imminent resumption of business.

The Saigon authorities announced last week that the National Bank of Vietnam and other banks catering to commerce, agriculture and the import-export trade would shortly resume business.

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## U.S. Aide, House Members Oppose Funds for Nerve Gas

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Fresh appeals to keep the Army from producing nerve gas were made yesterday by the administration's arms control executive and two House members. It would be "premature" from a military standpoint for the United States to start production of nerve gas and might be diplomatically damaging, said Director Fred Ikle of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

He warned a House Defense Appropriations subcommittee that such a step might well stimulate third countries to produce this chemical weapon, since it is a "relatively easy" process.

"I see no urgency in moving toward production," Mr. Ikle told the subcommittee, which is weighing the Army's request for \$2.8 million in fiscal 1976 to buy equipment to produce the nerve gas known as GB at its Pine Bluff, Ark. plant. The Navy is seeking

\$1.8 million for special bombs to carry this gas, which kills people in 15 minutes by skin penetration.

With the Senate ratification this year of the Geneva protocol on lethal chemical weapons, the United States committed itself to a policy of not using nerve gas first in a war. But diplomatic efforts to take the next step and rule out its production have broken down because the United States is not satisfied with ways to inspect what other nations are doing in this field.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Col., a member of the Armed Services Committee, told the appropriations unit yesterday that "I'm afraid we're going to slide into production without really thinking it out."

This, she said, could end up costing the taxpayers \$3 billion as the Army replaced the 50 million pounds of chemical weapons already stockpiled with a new generation known as binaries.

The term binary, in the case of chemical warfare, refers to the technique of putting two non-lethal chemicals in separate compartments in an artillery shell. Once the shell is fired, the thin partition between the two compartments breaks down, causing the materials inside to mix and become deadly.

"A National Security Council study on our options for chemical warfare has been completed since last summer," Rep. Schroeder said, "but no action has been taken on the options presented." In the absence of any direction, she said, "the Defense Department is once again going forward with its proposal to modernize our chemical warfare stockpile."

"What is most distressing to me," she added, "is that despite the ratification of the Geneva protocol and despite the House vote last year to stop the binary production line, the Army has come right back and put these funds into the budget."

Allowing the Army to do this, Rep. Schroeder asserted, "amounts to a prescription for yet another arms race." Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., said Congress should not be asked to approve Army money for production of this gas, since the National Security Council "has not even completed its deliberations on this topic."

### Balk of Trade

At one time, about 80 percent of Rhodesia's trade passed through the Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques. Rhodesian officials now say, however, that dependence on Mozambique as a trade outlet has been sharply reduced in recent months.

Mr. de Bruin said that if Rhodesian traffic through South Africa overloaded the railway system, "then I'm afraid the Rhodesians themselves will have to draw up a priority list of what they want moved."

Mr. de Bruin said that he was certain South Africa would not take steps detrimental to its economy "but at the same time, we could obviously not like to see them (Rhodesia) go under and we would help where we could." South Africa's ports already are severely congested by existing trade and it is unlikely that they could handle any large increase in volume.

### Anti-Guerrilla Action

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 10 (AP)—Rhodesia will step up anti-guerrilla actions against a government minister said today.

William Irvine, minister of local government and housing, said that the government has decided to end the holding operation it has been engaged in since last December when Prime Minister Ian Smith announced a cease-fire agreement.

"We will now bring the full force of our military and civil power to bear on the guerrillas and at the same time deal firmly with those members of the African National Council who continue to advocate violence," he said.

## No Dubcek Note, Italy Reds Say

ROME, June 10 (Reuters).—The Italian Communist party has denied receiving a letter from former Czechoslovak party leader Alexander Dubcek asking for the political situation in his country to be discussed at a European Communist summit next October.

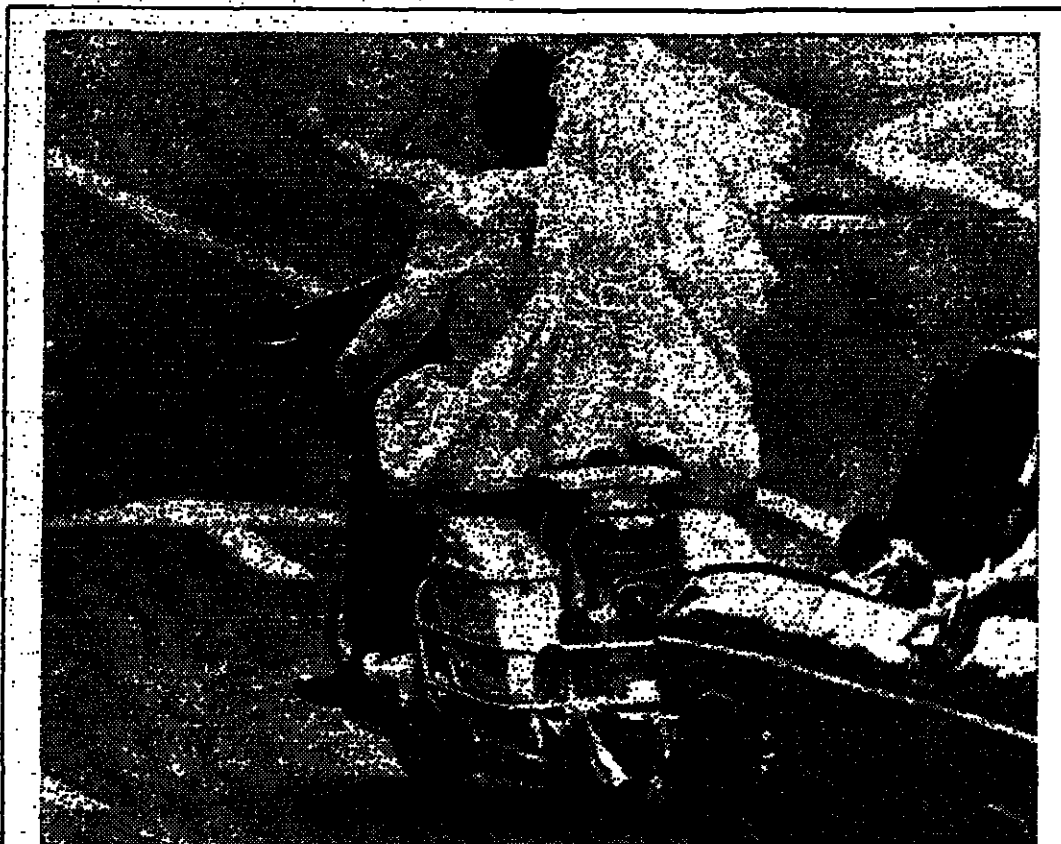
A Paris-based human rights organization said last week that Mr. Dubcek had made the plea in identical letters to the leaders of the Italian and East German Communist parties, Enrico Berlinguer and Erich Honecker.

The Italian Communist party newspaper L'Unita said no party official had received such a letter. The party also denied receiving a 250-page memorandum written by a former secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party central committee, Zdenek Mlynar, describing alleged political repression in Czechoslovakia.

## Defendants Ousted At Bauder Trial

STUTTGART, June 10 (AP).—The four accused leaders of the anarchist Baader-Meinhof gang were expelled temporarily from their murder trial today for loudly objecting to their court-appointed defense attorneys.

Judge Theodor Prinsing ruled that Andreas Baader, 32, Ulrike Meinhof, 40, and their two alleged accomplices be taken out of the maximum security courtroom when the lawyers, with whom they refuse contacts, present defense arguments.



TURNING POINT IN LIFE—A newly-married couple on a motorcycle weaving their way through traffic in a small town in Iowa, just after leaving the church.

## Days of Confusion, Anxiety

## Trawler Hoax Troubled Soviet Officials

By Mark Brayne

MOSCOW, June 10 (Reuters).

A distress call in a small bottle found last month on a French beach, supposedly from a Soviet trawler foundering far out to sea in February, now seems to be a hoax.

But, for Igor Semenov of the Soviet Union's fishing fleet safety agency, which is responsible for more than 1,000 vessels, it meant several days of confusion and anxious efforts to calm relatives of men at sea.

The message, dated Feb. 23, was written as if it were from a large refrigerator trawler, BMRT 783. Although reported in the West, the message was not mentioned by Soviet news media.

Yet, according to Mr. Semenov, the word spread instantly to families and friends of the 100,000 Soviet men directly concerned with keeping the fishing fleet at sea—most probably via broadcasts from Western radio stations.

"For three days we were inundated with worried queries as to whether there had been any loss of life," Mr. Semenov said. "There are a lot of relatives of our men at sea, and although it's much safer than it used to be, seafaring is still a dangerous profession."

High-ranking government officials were telephoning with demands that all possibilities be sounded out, and only after inquiries lasting several days were Mr. Semenov and his team post-

tive that nothing had gone wrong.

The message, picked up near Morlaix in Brittany, was signed "Capt. I.N. Abdurahman," and said that his lifeboat had been swept away and his crew was doomed.

Some newspapers reported that 100 or more men had drowned mysteriously, their cries for help unheard in nearby shipping lanes.

### Initials Genuine

"The initials are genuine," Mr. Semenov said, "and stand in Russian for Bolshoi Morozhnyi Rybnovny Trawler—large refrigerator trawler—but we have no ship of that number, and no BMRT captained by an Abdurahman."

"We checked all the possible variations of the number, and radioed all our 3,000-ton BMRTs. But happily none reported any problems."

Extensive searching found a Capt. Abdurahman fishing quietly off southern Africa, but he said he had no intention of getting shipwrecked in the North Atlantic.

"If any of our ships were

foundering, they are all fitted with fail-safe distress-calling devices standard on all oceangoing ships. They wouldn't use a bottle," Mr. Semenov said.

The Soviet reaction of immediate—but worried—denial, followed by an invitation to foreign correspondents to hear a full explanation, seemed to reflect both concern for the Soviet image abroad and pride in the country's ship-safety service.

### 50 Safety Boats

Mr. Semenov said the safety agency has its own fleet of 50 boats on patrol where Soviet vessels are fishing, insuring that safety regulations are followed, and ready to come to the rescue if necessary.

The walls of the agency's headquarters in central Moscow display charts marking the safety ships' positions. This time they were not needed, but the safety agency is still anxious to discover the origin of the message.

Feb. 23 is Soviet Army Day, widely celebrated by Soviet men. But Mr. Semenov dismissed suggestions that a tipsy sailor on a BMRT himself tossed the bottle overboard as a joke.

"We allow no alcohol whatsoever on our boats, except for a small medicinal supply kept by the ship's doctor under lock and key," he said. "We would like to see the bottle itself, as it could always be the work of a disgruntled ill-wisher."

## Dialogue Starts In Cairo Between EEC, Arab Unit

CAIRO, June 10 (UPI).—An Arab-European dialogue opened today with calls from both sides for a "special relationship" based on interdependence, equality and mutual respect of sovereignty.

The only discordant note at the talks to promote closer cooperation between the oil-producing Arab bloc and the technologically advanced European Economic Community was an Arab rebuke to the EEC for signing a trade pact with Israel last month.

Samonn Gallagher, the deputy secretary of the Irish Foreign Affairs Department, whose country is current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, said: "The Euro-Arab dialogue finds its inspiration in the political will of both sides to work toward the creation between them of a new and special relationship."

Jordanian Ambassador Najmuddin Dajani, whose country is current chairman of the Arab League, also spoke of "special relations." However, he chided the EEC for its trade agreement with Israel.

Eighteen of the 20 Arab League nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization sent delegates here. Libya and Yemen did not attend.

## New Policy Body For Bangladesh

DACCA, June 10 (Reuters).—A 115-member central committee of Bangladesh's sole political party has been formed to become the country's supreme policy-making body.

Three chiefs of Bangladesh's Army, Navy and Air Force, five top civil servants, three prominent educators and three editors of the national press are represented.

President Mujibur Rahman and Prime Minister Mansoor Ali became chairman and secretary-general of the Bangladesh Krishak Samik Awami League. A 15-member executive committee was also announced. It is made up from Sheikh Mujib's political followers, all of whom were members of the former Awami League.

## Concern Over Weaponry

## Bonn-Brazil A-Pact Ignores U.S. Fears

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, June 10 (NYT).—West Germany plans to go ahead and sign a multibillion-dollar nuclear technology agreement with Brazil on June 27, despite U.S. fears that the Brazilians may use the technology to build atomic weapons, according to officials here.

The West Germans acknowledge that they have been able to get the Brazilians to agree to many but not all the international controls that the United States had pressed for in meetings in Bonn and Washington this spring.

In particular, West German officials conceded yesterday, the agreement would not bind the Brazilians to agree to international supervision of the process that yields fissionable enriched uranium if they developed their own equipment. Only what they buy from the West Germans will be submitted to such control.

The United States, according to a West German government spokesman, expressed disappointment, but is not expected to make further efforts to thwart the treaty.

### Opposition in U.S.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., has called for U.S.-German negotiations at the highest level to call the deal off. President Ford saw

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Brussels at the recent NATO meeting, but West German officials said the Brazilian treaty was not even discussed.

German government spokesmen are telling the domestic press that congressional concern in the United States reflects intense lobbying by disappointed U.S. firms that competed for the Brazilian business. It was only after Brazil was rebuffed by the United States last year that it turned to the Germans. The U.S. government reportedly feared that Brazil, which did not sign the 1970 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, might want to use a nuclear fuel enrichment system to make weapons and become South America's first nuclear power.

The German agreement, which was approved by the Cabinet April

30, will run for 15 years, and will be signed June 27 after a two-day visit by Brazilian Foreign Minister Antonio Francisco Azeredo Da Silveira, according to officials here.

### \$4 Billion in Orders

It could mean more than \$4 billion in orders for the German nuclear technology industry. It provides for delivery of up to eight nuclear power plants to Brazil in exchange for supplies of uranium that the Germans need to run their own atomic generators.

The part the United States regards as potentially dangerous would allow German firms to supply Brazil with nuclear fuel enrichment and recycling equipment. This produces highly enriched uranium, or plutonium, which can be used to produce nuclear weapons. Under the treaty, Brazil could have them 5 to 10 years from now.

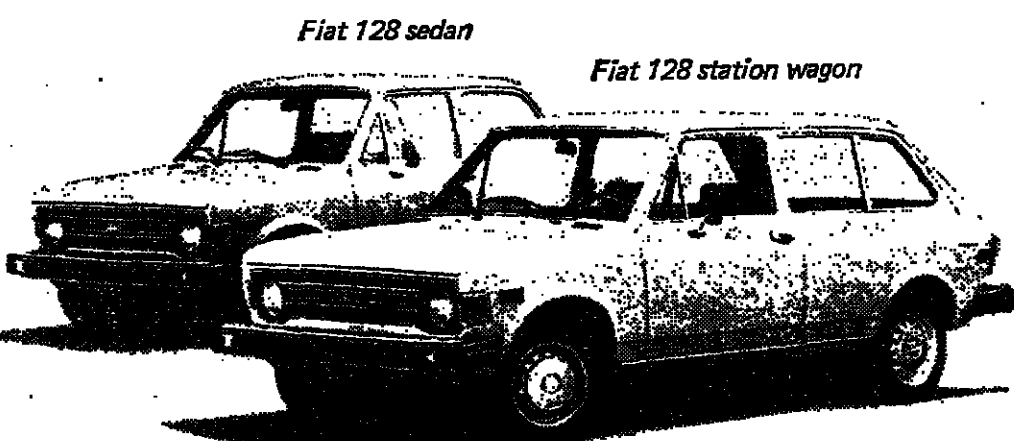
This equipment is called a complete nuclear fuel cycle. The United States expressed concern in Bonn in February and again in a visit by four U.S. officials to the German Foreign Ministry on April 7, German officials said. The West Germans said yesterday that they had obtained an agreement from Brazil not to use the technology for nuclear weapons.

## Russian Said to Find New, Heavy Element

MOSCOW, June 10 (Reuters).—A Russian scientist today said he had found proof of a new superheavy element.

Tam, said the Leningrad research scientist, Georgi Goncharov, had placed the new element at 113 in the periodic table of elements.

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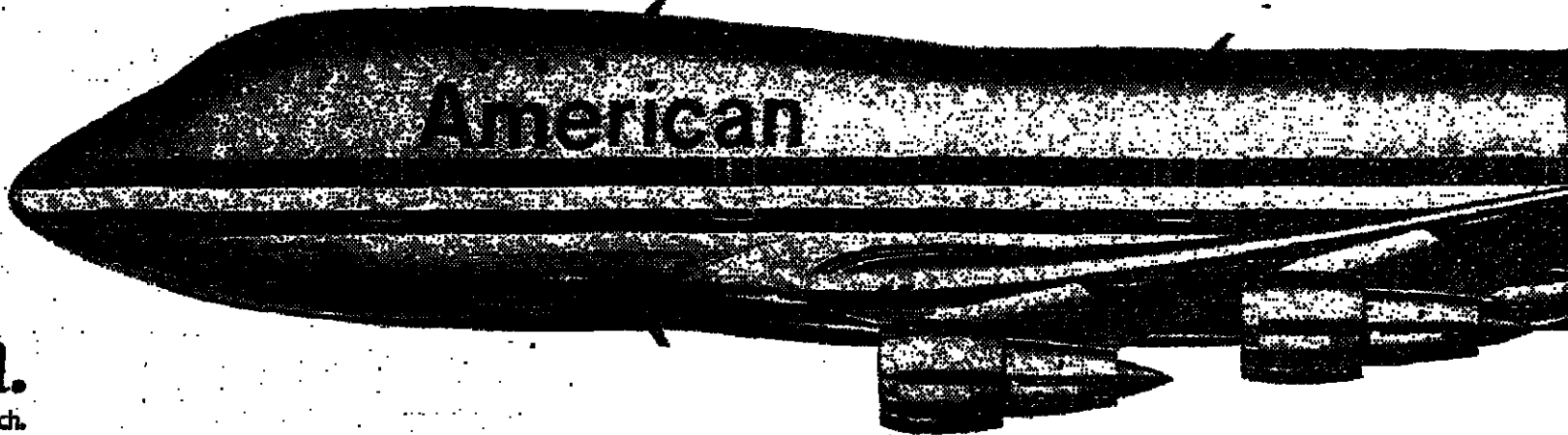
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## Nuclear Peril...

The world now stands on the brink of a major breakdown in the long struggle to halt the spread of atomic weapons. Ironically, the peril comes on the heels of a hopeful 65-nation conference in Geneva that reviewed the five-year-old nuclear non-proliferation treaty, endorsed its tightening-up and proposed new, far-reaching safeguards and institutions.

Even while the conference was meeting, however, secret negotiations were being completed by West Germany with Brazil and by France with Pakistan and South Korea for multibillion-dollar sales of nuclear technology. These projected sales include plants to separate weapons-grade plutonium from spent fuel rods—sales which the United States earlier had turned aside. Such plants

could enable Brazil, Pakistan and South Korea to make nuclear weapons.

The only significant use for plutonium now is for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices indistinguishable from weapons. Commercial use of plutonium as a power reactor fuel depends essentially on perfection of the breeder reactor, which is not expected for fifteen to twenty years.

No commercial plutonium separation plant is now operating in the United States. The 52 American power reactors store their spent fuel rods for possible future use. It would take a \$500-million chemical reprocessing plant serving 30 giant nuclear-power reactors to achieve the economies of scale that might make plutonium recycling commercially feasible.

## ...And Its Preventives

It is evident that there is no valid commercial reason now for South Korea, Pakistan or Brazil to buy plutonium separation plants. No existing safeguards are adequate to prevent diversion of fissionable materials once these countries move into the nuclear field.

The United States has urged West Germany, France and other advanced nations, which supply nuclear reactors and other equipment to the world, not to export plutonium separation plants. It also seeks an agreement on other common rules to keep safeguards from being discounted in international commercial competition. One specific proposal, put forward by Washington and endorsed at last month's Geneva conference, would restrict plutonium separation plants to large-scale regional or multinational reprocessing centers. There plutonium could be extracted, adulterated against weapons use and then fabricated into new fuel rods economically with maximum security against theft or diversion to weapons production.

Since such centers are years away and American efforts to dissuade Bonn from the full Brazilian deal have failed, the United States now is urging both West Germany and Brazil to arrange joint management, if not ownership, of the Brazilian facilities to give them a multinational character. What concerns Washington especially about this deal is that it not only involves power reactors and plutonium separation technology, but facilities for uranium enrichment and fuel reprocessing, which will mean Brazilian possession of a complete fuel cycle—the first ever sold to a non-nuclear country.

A major danger in the German-Brazilian

accord is the precedent it would set for other countries, particularly Iran, which is also seeking a plutonium separation plant. A \$7-billion deal for the sale of giant American reactors has been delayed by American insistence that fuel-rod reprocessing, when necessary, shall be in facilities to be agreed on by both countries. France and West Germany are reportedly offering Iran easier terms.

Egypt and Israel, which are not parties to the non-proliferation treaty, have been told by Washington that they can buy U.S. reactors only if they commit themselves in advance to send their spent fuel rods abroad for reprocessing. But there are reports that Egypt is seeking less onerous terms from France.

The Soviet Union, which claims to be just as concerned about proliferation as the United States, said a research reactor to extremist Libya a few days after Libya's ratification of the nonproliferation treaty last month. Washington earlier refused to permit a U.S. sale.

The result has been complaints by U.S. companies about a competitive disadvantage in the nuclear power market and the Ford administration is split on the issue. Yet, yielding to the German and French business-as-usual attitude would be a tragedy, setting off a competition in which nuclear arms control would vanish.

What is needed is maximum exercise by the President of his powers of persuasion to bring West Germany, France and the other principal suppliers to early agreement on common rules—rules designed to inhibit, rather than ease, nuclear spread.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Controlling Defense

The many compromises necessary in drafting a defense procurement bill and negotiating its passage through Congress make some imperfections inevitable; but two overriding accomplishments distinguish the slightly different versions of the defense bill now adopted by the Senate and House. It is vital that neither be lost in further compromises when the conference committee begins its work this week.

Significant reductions were made in administration requests—an unusually large 9 per cent in the \$25-billion Senate bill and somewhat less in the \$26.5-billion House version. But both Houses wisely rejected the kind of meat-ax cuts that other nations would view as a signal of American withdrawal from the world. They also wisely rejected unilateral cutbacks in U.S. troops in Europe.

In all the vigorous debate in the Senate over the nation's future foreign and defense policies, few isolationist sentiments were heard. There was overwhelming consensus that withdrawal from Indochina and post-Watergate divisions in Washington must be counter-balanced by actions—not just words—that would assure fear by allies and deter possible adventurism by adversaries on false assumptions of U.S. weakness. As voted by House and Senate, the defense authorization bill is perhaps the most important of such possible acts.

This achievement is unlikely to be lost in the work of the conference committee, but a second major accomplishment might easily be. For the first time, both Houses attempted to impose some limitations on the Pentagon's multiple programs to acquire a first-strike capability for U.S. long-range missiles against the silo-based ICBMs of the Soviet Union.

If the United States and the Soviet Union

acquire an ability to knock out the bulk of the other's land-based missiles with only a portion of its own force—while holding a large force in reserve to deter retaliation—a situation of half-trigger nervousness would be created. In a crisis, fear that the other side would shoot first might precipitate the ultimate catastrophe.

There is still a chance that the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II) could lay the basis for missile reductions that would head off such a first-strike capability on the Soviet side—a capability neither side possesses. It would be a disaster for the United States to prejudice this outcome in advance by prematurely rushing ahead with programs that might convince Moscow that it is too late to head off such a first-strike capability on the U.S. side.

The most dangerous of such U.S. programs involves development of the MARV missile warhead—a maneuvering re-entry vehicle that could attack Soviet missile silos with precision-guided accuracy. Long efforts by Senator McIntyre of New Hampshire on this issue have finally begun to bear fruit.

The House has voted against research and development funds for one of two proposed MARV programs. The Senate, while approving research funds for both, has imposed a prohibition on flight-testing any MARV—the critical threshold beyond which the Soviet Union would have to assume that the United States could deploy such a system.

A minimum measure, voted on urging of Senator Humphrey, the ban on flight-testing is absolutely essential to gain time for further arms control measures. Whatever else the conference committee does, it must not sacrifice this achievement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 11, 1900.

PEKING.—In spite of the atrocities committed by the Boxers, the government has issued another decree in which the ruffians are referred to in the kindest terms and practically described as honest, but slightly misguided patriots. General Nien's troops are on the verge of open mutiny.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 11, 1925.

LONDON.—A shrine in London to Charles Dickens to which admirers the world over can come is the designation given to the house at 48 Doughty Street by Lord Birkenhead today, when, on behalf of the Dickens Fellowship, he dedicated to public use the house wherein the novelist wrote some of his most famous works.



## An Anti-Suicide Policy

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—On May 29 President Ford urged his NATO colleagues at a Brussels summit meeting that the West should "strengthen its own democratic institutions and encourage the growth of truly democratic processes everywhere." The very next two days in Kyoto, Japan, a group of U.S., European and Japanese experts from the "trilateral commission" discussed a study by its own task force. This carefully concluded that democracy is on the decline.

The commission's rapporteurs, officially speaking only for themselves, were Prof. Michel Crozier, France; Prof. Samuel P. Huntington, U.S.A.; and Prof. Joji Watanuki, Japan. After more than a year of study and consultation, they agreed that "the demands on democratic government have grown, while the capacity of democratic government seems to have shrunk."

Specifically against this intellectual conclusion allied statesmen should contemplate Ford's recent plea. The "democratic processes" must indeed be nourished, but by strengthening their "institutions." And in considering the President's remarks, Japan can be left out since it is not a NATO member.

In Europe the trilateral task force found democracies "becoming increasingly non-governable because they cannot master the very complexity which is the natural result of their economic growth and political development." And possible "regression" was held more dangerous to the left than to the right because "the Communist parties which have emerged more and more as the parties of order and which have been able to maintain their organizational superiority can provide a serious alternative."

This is precisely the issue which in the instance of Portugal, sent shivers up NATO spines at Brussels. It also wrinkled their brows every time they gave a thought to Italy.

And in the same context, the commission's inquiry contends that in the United States the presidency has declined in power, losing out mostly to the media and Congress—whereby clearly one reason why Ford found it necessary to visit Europe and demonstrate he really is a chief executive. He did so most successfully.

### The Press

The task force showed particular worry about the democratic press. It found this has "become more powerful and less responsible and significant measures are required to restore an appropriate balance... in the United States... Journalists must discipline themselves and develop and enforce their own standards of professionalism or in due course face the probability of regulation by the government." This, it may be added, is the conclusion of three serious professors none of whom is named Spiro Agnew.

The report says gloomily: "Acute observers on all three continents have seen a bleak future for democratic government. Before

leaving office, Willy Brandt reportedly suggested that "Western Europe has only 20 or 30 more years of democracy left in it; after that it will slide, engineless and rudderless, under the surrounding sea of dictatorship, and whether the dictatorship comes from a politico or a junta will not make that much difference."

As for the United States, the task force concludes: "Given the relative decline in its military, economic and political influence, the United States is more likely to face serious military or diplomatic reversal during the coming years than at any previous time in its history. If this does occur, it could pose a traumatic shock to American democracy."

### Adams's View

To which Huntington appends: "In the United States, the strength of democracy poses a problem for the governability of democracy in a way which is not the case elsewhere."

In the introduction, the task force contends: "The demands on democratic government go on while the capacity of democratic government stagnates. This, it

would appear, is the central problem of the governability of democracy which has manifested itself."

And Huntington cites a quotation from John Adams: "Democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts and murders itself. There never was a democracy yet that did not commit suicide."

It is necessary to contemplate the full implications of the trilateral commission's analysis before hastily assuming that the U.S. President, by advocating "growth of truly democratic processes everywhere" was urging the NATO alliance along the path of doom.

On the contrary, Ford, like the commission's experts, demands a revitalization of "democratic institutions," which also implies more discipline and greater sacrifices by the populations of the West.

One might almost imagine that he was using the current Portuguese tragedy as an example, showing the kind of "serious alternative" staring eagerly at the allies if their philosophical will and political energy fade.

## Light Breeze of Change

By Anthony Lewis

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The old political news in South Africa over the weekend was a rugby game. A visiting French rugby team played one from South Africa—and there were four blacks on the home team.

In South Africa that is news. No black player had ever before appeared on the field at Newlands, the 80-year-old Cape Town rugby stadium, where the match was played. The day before, there was a large color picture of the mixed team on Page 1 of Die Burger, a leading Afrikaans newspaper. The South Africans won 18 to 3, and that made exultant headlines in all the papers.

"If there was still any doubt in people's hearts about the wisdom of such a team," said Rapport, an Afrikaans Sunday paper, "it was wiped out at the moment shortly before half-time when John Noble (a colored player of mixed race) scored the first try of the match. Such simultaneous applause by all races has certainly never been heard at Newlands before."

It would be foolish to make too much of one such event. It was an exception to what remains the overwhelming rule of racial separation in South Africa. Black and white sat in separate stands at Newlands. After the match and a party to celebrate, John Noble went back to his life as a messenger who plays rugby on a slinky ground in a "colored" area. In economics, politics and all the intangibles that make life worth living, non-whites remain at an immeasurable disadvantage here.

But symbols do matter, and it

means something when there is a beginning of change in rugby—the biggest sport in a sports-mad country. The interesting thing is what a sense of approval the pictures and headlines conveyed. They said, in effect: This is a good thing, and we South Africans should be pleased with ourselves for being grown-up enough to do it.

A Cabinet decision was required to clear the way for the match. The man who pushed it was the Minister of Mines, Immigration and Sport, Dr. P. G. J. Koorhof. Talking about it just before the match, Koorhof said: "It gives expression to the Afrikaner soul in a sense. We all in this country want to live together in harmony and peace, and we manage to do so. This is a case in point. It shows that people of such divergent cultural backgrounds and colors can find ways of working and enjoying in harmony."

### Reality

The reference to divergent cultures reflects the official doctrine of separate racial development, under which whites are to retain sole political power in South Africa while black Africans, have governments of their own in tribal "homelands." The occasional mixed sporting event, then, is treated as a mixture of "hash." When blacks were allowed in a marathon run recently, they were made to wear "national" labels such as Zulu or Xhosa. When the Xhosa signs ran out, blacks of Xhosa origin were labeled Zulu.

But the theory of separate black and white nations visibly conflicts with reality and an event like the mixed rugby match. The cheers there, emotional ones, were for South Africa.

For years colored fans had been attending international matches at Newlands and rooting for the foreigners. This time an Afrikaans paper said that "disastrous" attitude had been replaced by a "spirit of solidarity."

Perhaps because of the symbolism, or concern over right-wing Afrikaner backlash, the government has been slow to accept desegregation in sport. Koorhof said caution was necessary because "mistakes can be very costly," and the country had not arrived at the point of accepting mixed rugby "before breakfast."

To Americans, the idea of making such a fuss about race in sport is likely to seem lunatic. Americans should not feel too superior about it. Jackie Robinson was not only a generation ago. But they should also reject the temptation to feel that what happens in South Africa has nothing to do with them.

Changes in sport here, such as they are, have come about entirely because of outside pressure—the exclusion of South Africa from international sports events, the refusal to send teams here and so on. Even liberal-minded South Africans mostly derided those tactics at first, but it is admitted now that they worked.

The important point shown by what has happened in sport is that South Africans no longer think they can exist apart from the world; they want to be part of the world, they fear isolation. Most of all they care about American opinion.

It follows that Americans and others should do what they can to bring this country into the world—and make it measure up to the world's minimum standards of decency. That does not mean boycotts more likely to isolate South Africa than to apply effective pressure for change. It does mean continuing concern by governments and private groups, at the economic and political discrimination that is the real measure of injustice here.

As a former Minnesota anti-abortionist I can testify to the frustration inherent in a public anti-abortion campaign. On the one hand there are thousands of women who can condemn the unbearable inconveniences of contraception or of having a baby when, on second thought, they don't want.

Thomas R. McNiff, Voreppe, France.

## 'No Sale' for French On Arms to NATO

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—It was a blow to the French, as well as the Swedes, to see the "arms deal of the century" go to the Americans instead of one of them. They both had argued that European planes should be made by Europeans, and that an American victory would be a serious setback for the future of Europe's aircraft industry.

The arguments for a European aircraft industry are good ones, as Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans has pointed out, and if such an industry did exist it likely would have been awarded at least part of this \$2-billion contract with the promise of many more billions to come. If it doesn't exist it is because nations such as France and Sweden don't agree on such things, just as they don't agree on the defense policy that such European aircraft would be serving.

There is only one common defense policy for Western Europe and that is NATO's. The irony in this aircraft affair is that it would be two "special" countries, France and Sweden, that were competing to sell a new generation of military aircraft to NATO. Although the Swedes are a separate case, surely the French understand that there must be a military price to pay for the political privilege of keeping a safe distance from one's allies.

### Injured French

The French are hurt, and this showed in Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's remarks on the Belgian choice. This is one of the first times that the special French relationship to NATO has cost them something rather than increasing the return. The special relationship looked good a few years back when the French were the only ones talking to the Russians, but now that everybody is doing it, France gets no special dividends. Moreover, the cohesion of the West as it negotiates with the Soviets on a variety of subjects is paying off, and the French side show no longer attracts many customers.

President Giscard d'Estaing's dinner visit to Brussels two weeks

ago while skipping the NATO summit was a perfect example of the French ambivalence toward the alliance. As one foreign air observer remarked, it was like the girl in the story who says, "I'll drink champagne with you but I won't get upstair."

Sweden never had much of a chance to sell its Viggen or "fighter," to the allies because there seemed something odd about a military alliance depending on its planes on a neutral country. The Swedes made hard promises that there would be no embargo on spare parts or anything of the nature in case of an armed conflict, but that was not enough.

### An Embryo

The French had higher hopes. France is a member of the alliance, and a member of NATO though not of its military command. The French believed that if the four buyer countries, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, bought the Dassault Mirage F1, an excellent plane, the French aircraft industry would become the embryo of a European aerospace industry.

Those four countries, however, were determined to buy a single plane. The word standardization has become something of a fetish at NATO, and there is considerable enthusiasm for the idea. Europeans and Americans all using the same weapons, all saving millions now wasted in duplication.

At a meeting of the NATO Defense Planning Committee three weeks ago, the defense minister (minus France) launched a study for a cross-Atlantic agency that would assure the standardization of future arms and provide a two-way street for alliance sales.

There again, the French were embarrassed. This agency, if it comes into being, would lay its foundation for a European industry, one from which the United States would be bound but to offset European purchases from the United States. France's principal arms producer and merchant would have its uncomfortable choice of joining the NATO agency or taking out future sales altogether.

### Change in Policy?

The French are having no difficulty with their defense policy today than they have in some time, which is perhaps why reports keep cropping up that they are changing it. The missed aircraft deal was a blow to Nations that want to support defense industries must export hold down extravagant costs. There are other problems. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's observation few days ago that Europe could not begin a common defense policy at present because the Soviet Union would not like it "you" have sounded all right in a Gaul last month 10 years ago, but has a false ring today.

That view—and indirectly it President himself—was promptly criticized by West German Defense Minister Georg Leber, who said that maybe the time was ripe yet for a common European defense, but not because of Moscow wants. Mr. Leber admitted publicly for the first time that Paris and Bonn were discussing the deployment of French tactical nuclear missiles that is trying to find its way across the Rhine.

French defense policy is being trapped by its own contradiction. It does no good to plead the European cause on aircraft sales when France has disagreed with its neighbors on the basics of European defense. For the past decade and doesn't even have clearly defined policies on such things as joint targeting for planes with other NATO plans in case of a conflict.

The fact is that France would sell more arms to NATO if France participated in NATO's defense planning and institutions. "We" is France only European when come to armaments," asked Belgian Defense Minister Paul Vanden Boeynants Monday. "We" have nothing to learn from what being good Europeans."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed out with initials but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Church Sit-Ins by Prostitutes Broken Up by French Police

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Police forced prostitutes to evacuate churches they have been occupying in eight French cities today, but the protest caused President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to promise a re-examination of the "human aspects" of their problems.

## Business Leader Abducted in Rome

ROME, June 10 (UPI)—Two gunmen disguised as carabinieri (national police) kidnapped Amadeo Ortolani, president of the Voxson radio and television-set company, on his way to work today, the police said.

They said the men stopped Mr. Ortolani's car on the outskirts of Rome, forced the chauffeur out and drove off with the 36-year-old industrialist.

It was the 23d kidnapping in Italy this year. The police have theorized that some of the abductions were carried out by political extremists to finance their underground operations.

Yesterday, six suspected members of the Armed Proletarian Nuclei guerrilla band were arrested. Weapons, explosives and evidence linking them to at least two kidnappings were found, the police said.

## Breshnev Appears On Soviet Television

MOSCOW, June 10 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev today appeared on the Moscow political scene after more than a month's absence.

Soviet television news showed the 68-year-old Kremlin leader, whose health has recently been the subject of some speculation, greeting a delegation of Czechoslovak Communists who awarded him a medal marking 30 years' service since the end of World War II.

## Eight IRA Detainees Are Freed by Britain

BELFAST, June 10 (Reuters).—The British government today resumed the releases of Republicans detained without trial in Northern Ireland, freeing eight men from the Maze Prison at Long Kesh.

The program of releases had been halted five weeks ago after IRA guerrillas killed a policeman in Londonderry on May 10, despite a cease-fire. Government figures show that 296 Republicans are still in detention. Since Dec. 22, 255 have been freed.

## Karachi Students Riot

KARACHI, June 10 (AP).—A policeman was stoned to death and another injured yesterday when more than 500 students rioted in Karachi's suburban town of Malir. The students went on the rampage after a girl student was killed by a bus near the college.

cities were carried out without serious incidents. A woman in Lyons was injured and taken to a hospital, but later released.

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski ordered the police action because, he asserted, the church sit-ins caused "the public order to be troubled and prevented the normal devotions of the faithful."

Also, he said, police had gotten word that six other churches, including Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, were to be occupied today, "which would have represented an unacceptable current of disorder."

**Rights Demanded**  
The streetwalkers' protest began a week ago in Lyons when 200 women occupied St. Nizier Church, demanding that police harassment cease and that they be given the same rights as other working women. About 500 other prostitutes had joined the movement in various parts of France.

Besides the sit-ins, prostitutes in Paris and other cities went on strike. Picketing and similar areas were deserted as was the Marseilles waterfront.

Prostitution is legal in France, but soliciting and pimping are not. Brothels were banned under a 1946 law, and since then the women have had a precarious relationship with the authorities.

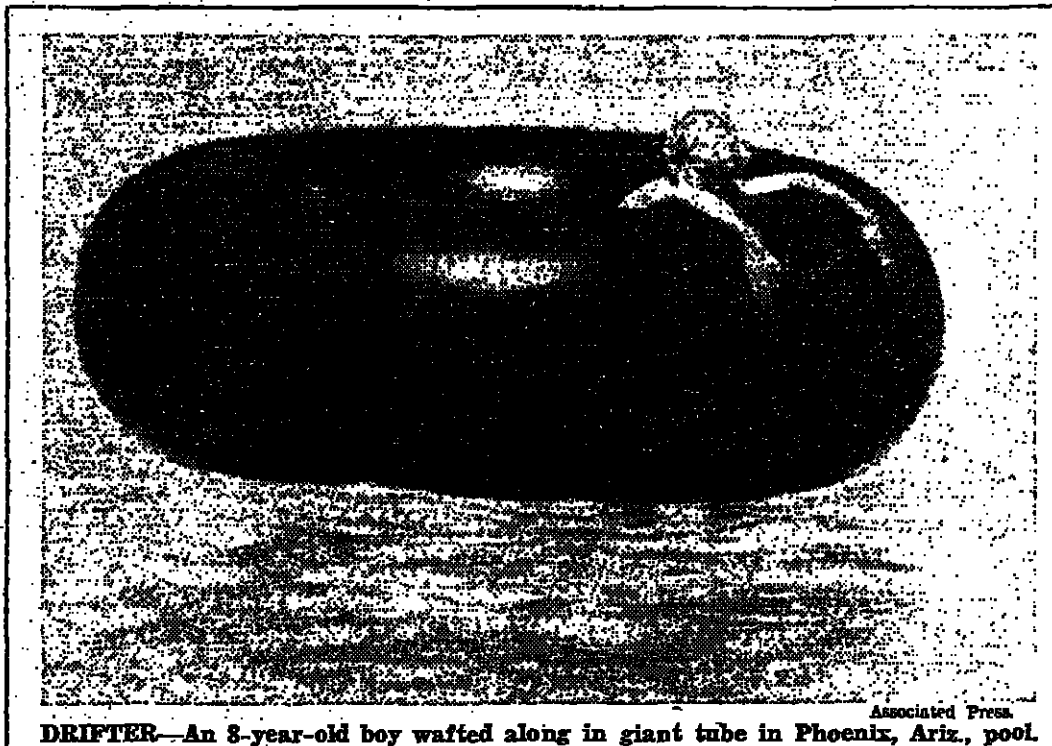
Periodically, the police crack down on prostitution by issuing fines for soliciting, which can range up to 240 francs (\$60) a time. The women's protest in Paris was against the hypocrisy of the law which ostensibly makes their trade legal while denying them the possibility of exercising it freely.

Mr. Poniatowski said today the church sit-ins fomented by pimps who wanted more freedom of action. The interior minister pointed out that prostitution in France represented a yearly revenue of six to seven billion francs.

In their week of peaceful protest, the prostitutes apparently made their case clear to the public. An opinion poll in southern France published today showed 80 per cent of men and 74 per cent of women queried thought the legal status of prostitution should be adapted to reality.

"Let's face it, the present law is hypocritical because it was written by men," Louis Pradel, mayor of Lyons, said.

François Cardinal Marty, the archbishop of Paris, called on the public and the authorities to realize that France had a human problem that needed compassion rather than condemnation.



DRIFTER—An 8-year-old boy floated along in giant tube in Phoenix, Ariz., pool.

## Experiment Draws Varied Response

## Hear, Hear! It's Commons, Live on Radio

LONDON, June 10 (UPI).—Britons greeted the first live radio transmission of a House of Commons debate yesterday with praise and yawns—and complaints that they were missing their afternoon soap operas.

But both the British Broadcasting Corp. and the nation's main commercial radio network said they were pleased by the experiment. They promised that the "Westminster parliamentary show" would get better.

What millions of listeners heard for two hours, starting at 2:30 p.m., was a rapid-fire series of exchanges between lawmakers, some of it good theater, some of it downed out by background choruses of "Hear! Hear!" and catcalls from the back benches.

Leftist Industry Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn traded barbs with opposition members who want him dismissed. Prime Minister Harold Wilson delivered a statement on the Common Market, untroubled by one member who shouted clearly that he was "a wily old wizard."

Most critics said the main difficulty in the broadcast—part of a four-week experiment—was in the tradition of the House of Commons of never using a proper name.

## Honorable Anonymity

Listeners thus were faced with the task of trying to identify speakers referred to only as "the right honorable gentleman" or

identified sarcastically as "my honorable and learned friend."

Commentators never quite could keep up to the task of identifying everyone and explaining what their discussion was about.

Hardiman Scott, chief assistant to the BBC's director general, said he was pleased despite the problems. Practice plus the continued presence of radio microphones in the House could improve proceedings there, he said.

## Colombia Priest Slain

SAN VICENTE DE CHUCURI, Colombia, June 10 (UPI).—A Roman Catholic priest was shot to death yesterday by a funeral home owner whom the clergyman had berated from the pulpit for charging too much for his services.

phones in the House could improve proceedings there, he said.

"One might get shorter speeches and speeches rather more to the point," he said. "Only diehards would suggest these were changes for the worse."

The BBC said a preliminary check of listeners showed that 50 per cent approved of the day's experiment and 50 per cent did not. Housewives seemed especially perturbed.

"We have had many telephone calls from mothers who always do their ironing at that time on a Monday afternoon," a BBC spokesman said. "They were put off when they found the usual programs had been replaced."

The usual programs were "Women's Hour," "Listen With Mother" and "Afternoon Theater."

## A New Schweitzer Hospital Is Blocked for Lack of Funds

LAMBARENE, Gabon, June 10 (AP).—In the middle of a patch of mud stands a rectangular concrete slab, the weather-beaten foundation stone of what was to be a modern hospital dedicated to the late Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

There are still hopes that the stone may serve its purpose one day. But 10 years after Dr. Schweitzer's death, it stands as a forlorn symbol of the world's neglect of the jungle heritage the Nobel Prize winner left here on the western coast of Africa.

Dr. Schweitzer's hospital continues to function and there has even been much modernization, but funds are running short to meet the \$1,500-a-day operating costs, let alone the \$15 million needed for the new building.

The Gabon government has been lukewarm in its support of the institution and a promised \$1-million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development is a small amount when rising construction and operating costs are considered.

## New Foundation

A newly established international foundation headed by the hospital's young chief surgeon, Dr. Holm Habicht of West Germany, has taken control of the institution out of the hands of committees of often elderly Schweitzer admirers scattered across several continents.

Dr. Habicht came here with his wife in January. In the five months since then, he has built an air-conditioned operating theater and X-ray room, a diesel generating plant and an automatic laundry. A modern laboratory is almost completed.

Dr. Schweitzer believed that the best way to treat African patients was to keep them in their normal lives. As a result, the wooden huts housing patients under treatment were built without windows, "to keep out evil spirits,"

and the hospital to this day resembles an African village.

Some of the older and less sanitary huts have now been abandoned and every room has running water and electricity. The goats and pigs Dr. Schweitzer allowed to roam the 350-acre compound have been banished.

Dr. Habicht and his team of 25 European doctors, nurses and technicians are all volunteers working for relatively low pay. Patients who have money pay for treatment, but their contributions provide only 8 per cent of the operating budget. The hospital treats an average of 24,000 patients per year, mostly Africans. Some 1,000 major operations are performed annually and some 400 babies are born in the modern maternity clinic.

There is a new dental clinic but no dental surgeon. Dr. Habicht himself performs essential dental surgery. A separate leprosy clinic houses about 800 patients and their families. A few psychiatric patients wander around the lush, wooded grounds.

Dr. Schweitzer, his wife and a handful of his assistants lie buried in the hospital's tiny cemetery.

## 30 Held in Azores After Separatist Demonstrations

LISBON, June 10 (Reuters).—The honorary French consul in the Azores and a Portuguese employee at the U.S. Consulate were among about 30 people arrested in the islands following separatist demonstrations.

The honorary consul, Antonio Santos, a Portuguese citizen, was arrested at his home Sunday and taken away for questioning, his wife reported by telephone.

The U.S. Embassy in Lisbon said Victor Cruz, who works in the consulate in the district of Ponta Delgada, had also been detained.

Residents said troops were guarding Santa Maria airstrip on San Miguel, the main island in the Atlantic archipelago, as well as the harbor and main radio station there. They added that the situation was calm.

The arrests followed weekend demonstrations that led to the resignation of the pro-Communist civil governor of Ponta Delgada, Borges Coutinho.

## Fito Supports Kim On Troop Pullout

BELGRADE, June 10 (NYT).—Yugoslavia has joined North Korea in demanding urgent withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, describing such troops as the fundamental obstacle to reunification of the country.

North Korean President Kim Il Sung left Yugoslavia last night after receiving assurances from President Tito that Yugoslavia would work to bring about peaceful reunification of Korea.

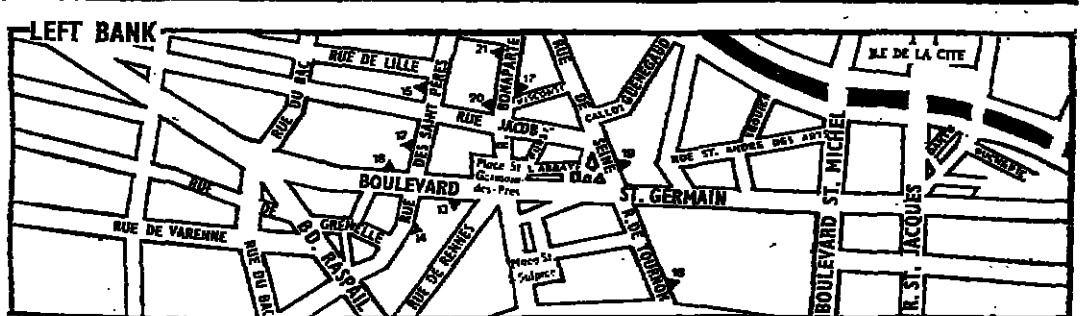
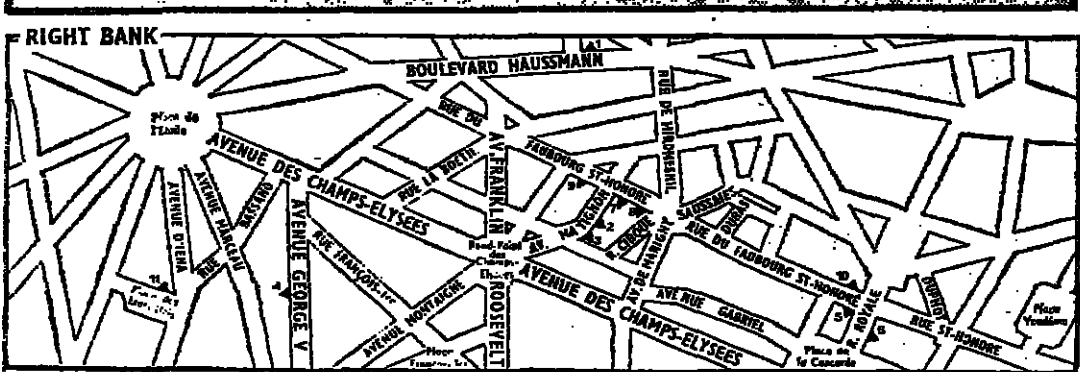
"We welcome your efforts for the peaceful and democratic unification of the country," Marshal Tito told Marshal Kim, "and lend full support to stands you have formulated."

## An Anti-War Radical Pleads Guilty in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP).—In a surprise move, Susan Saxe, an anti-war radical and militant feminist, pleaded guilty yesterday to bank robbery and theft from a federal arsenal.

The sudden withdrawal of a not-guilty plea on the day her trial was to start was part of a deal with the government guaranteeing that she will not be compelled, even under a grant of immunity, to testify in any proceeding about events that occurred from 1969 until now. Miss Saxe, 28, said she did not regret the crimes, committed in 1970, to which she was pleading guilty.

## PARIS ART GALLERIES



| RIGHT BANK   | RIGHT BANK  | LEFT BANK  |
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| <b>GALERIE ARIEL</b><br>140 Boulevard Haussmann, 10. 127-13-08.<br>Appel, Balthus, Bonnard, Cézanne, Debra, Dubuffet, Giotto, Lissitzin, Matisse, Modigliani, Picabia, Pollock, Rauschenberg, Tàpies, Warhol.<br><b>Galerie Emmanuel DAVID</b><br>16 Avenue Matignon (8c). 250-84-80.<br>Bouvier, Francis Bacon, Chagall, Debra, Dubuffet, Giotto, Lissitzin, Matisse, Modigliani, Picabia, Pollock, Rauschenberg, Tàpies, Warhol.<br><b>WALLY FINDLAY</b><br>GALERIE INTERNATIONAL<br>New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris<br>12 Avenue Matignon (8c). 250-84-80.<br>SUNDAY: May 16, June 11.<br>IMPRESSIONISTS<br>POST-IMPRESSIONISTS<br>Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon thru Sat.<br><b>WALLY FINDLAY</b><br><b>GEORGE V GALLERY</b><br>DIRECTOR: POUCITTE<br>1101 George V. Tel.: 222-23-20, daily<br>10 a.m.-9 p.m. Sunday 1 p.m.-6 p.m.<br><b>GALERIE DE FRANCE</b><br>15 Boulevard Saint-Hippolyte (8c). 483-03-27.<br>ZAO WOU KI. June 4 July 31.<br><b>IRIS CLERT - CHRISTOFFLE</b><br>12 R. Royale. 280-34-07. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.<br>ADFA & DCCA. | <b>MARTIN-CAILLE MATIGNON</b><br>24 P. Saint-Hippolyte. Tel.: 282-40-71.<br>PIERRE CORNU, MAX-ROSENBLUM, etc.<br><b>GALERIE NICHIDO</b><br>61 Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte. 266-02-06.<br>POLJITA and his friends.<br><b>HERVE ODERMATT</b><br>53bis Pte. Saint-Hippolyte (8c). 266-02-55.<br>BENOIR, PIVASSO, DEGRAS, LÉGER, ROUALLY, VELICHOVIC, VIZIOLA da SILVA, WEISBERG, REAUME, GERMAIN, RICHIER, PENALBA.<br><b>GALERIE URBAN</b><br>18 Pte. Saint-Hippolyte (8c). 266-02-55.<br>From Renault to Larrouy Beth, Lattage.<br><b>VISION NOUVELLE</b><br>6 Place des Etats-Unis (8c). 222-72-10.<br>CARZON, Graphic works from June 11.<br><b>LEFT BANK</b><br><b>ABCD</b><br>36 R. St.-Pere 222-12-32. Prints by Appel, Haring, Pollock, etc.<br><b>GALERIE ATTALI</b><br>150 Blvd. Saint-Germain (8c). 240-37-80.<br>St. YVES, Until June 20.<br>Video Art, Contemporary Masters. | <b>GALERIE BASSAN</b><br>87 Rue des Saussaies-Peres. 244-15-40.<br>Kolos-Vary & Antonio Pelaez. June 5-20.<br><b>Paul FACCHETTI</b> New Address: 8 R. des Saussaies-Peres. 244-15-40.<br><b>Galerie KARL FLINKER</b><br>28, rue de Tournon (8c). 222-18-78.<br>Artists from the Gallery.<br><b>HEURES CLAIRES</b><br>18 Rue Bonaparte (8c). 033-06-59.<br>Books, Drawings, Lithographs, Prints, Dads, Dadaists, Pictorial, Jaffrin.<br><b>ALEXANDRE IOLAS - Paris</b><br>106 Blvd. Saint-Germain. Tel.: 222-72-40.<br>JATTA.<br><b>GALERIE MELKI</b><br>50, Rue de Seine (8c). 033-15-70.<br>Albert, Eraci, Herbin, Ledanols, Marcoussis, Metzinger, Miro, Severini, Tanguy, Valadier, POLIAKOFF. Until July 16.<br><b>GALERIE</b><br>2 Rue Bonaparte (8c). 033-13-77.<br>Important Abstracts and Surrealists.<br><b>LAURE WELLS</b> 6 R. Bonaparte 03-<br>Paintings from the Gallery. |

ALL FLIGHTS ARE NON-STOP, DIRECT OR CONNECTING ON TWA AND DAILY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

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| <b>FROM LONDON</b><br>New York: 10:30 arr. 13:25 to June 15.<br>10:00 arr. 12:35 from June 16.<br>12:00 arr. 14:35, 17:00 arr. 19:55.<br>Boston: 11:15 arr. 13:40.<br>Philadelphia: 11:30 arr. 14:35.<br>Pittsburgh: 11:30 arr. 17:21.<br>Chicago: 12:30 arr. 15:00.<br>Los Angeles: 13:15 arr. 16:20.<br>San Francisco: 12:30 arr. 19:58, 13:15 arr. 18:56.                            | <b>FROM ROME</b><br>New York: 13:25 arr. 16:30.<br>11:00 arr. 14:05 from June 16.<br>Boston: 10:35 arr. 15:15.<br>Washington: 09:35 arr. 15:10.<br>Chicago: 10:35 arr. 19:05 to June 14.<br>11:35 arr. 16:45 from June 15.<br>Denver: 10:35 arr. 18:21 from June 15.<br>San Francisco: 09:35 arr. 20:21, 11:00 arr. 19:49 from June 16. | <b>FROM MADRID</b><br>New York: 11:30 arr. 13:05.<br>13:05 arr. 16:35 Mo, Tu, We to June 15.<br>13:05 arr. 16:35 Mo, We from June 15.<br>Boston: 13:05 arr. 16:50 Th, Su to June 15.<br>13:05 arr. 16:50 Th, Su from June 15.<br>13:05 arr. 18:05 Fr, Sa.                   |
| <b>FROM ATHENS</b><br>New York: 11:20 arr. 16:30 to June 16.<br>11:20 arr. 16:45 from June 16.<br>13:15 arr. 16:35 to June 15.<br>12:30 arr. 15:50 from June 15.<br>Boston: 08:00 arr. 15:15 ex. Su.<br>Washington: 08:00 arr. 15:10 ex. Su.<br>Chicago: 09:45 arr. 16:45 from June 16.<br>Los Angeles: 12:30 arr. 19:29 from June 16.<br>San Francisco: 12:30 arr. 19:49 from June 16. | <b>FROM TELAVIV</b><br>New York: 10:10 arr. 16:35 to June 15.<br>10:50 arr. 18:20.<br>Boston: 07:15 arr. 15:15.<br>Chicago: 07:15 arr. 19:02 to June 15.<br>06:50 arr. 16:45 from June 15.<br>San Francisco: 10:50 arr. 22:48.  | <b>FROM LISBON</b><br>New York: 14:25 arr. 16:35.<br>14:45 arr. 19:22 Th, to June 15.<br>14:45 arr. 19:22 Th, Th from June 15.<br>14:45 arr. 20:27 Fr, Sa.<br>Boston: 14:45 arr. 16:50 Th, to June 15.<br>14:45 arr. 16:50 Th, Th from June 15.<br>14:45 arr. 18:05 Fr, Sa. |
| <b>FROM GENEVA</b><br>New York: 12:05 arr. 17:20.<br>Mo, We, Fr, Sa to June 15.<br>13:25 arr. 17:10 Th, Su to June 15.<br>13:25 arr. 17:10 daily from June 15.  | <b>FROM ZURICH</b><br>New York: 11:20 arr. 15:10 from June 15.<br>13:30 arr. 17:20 to June 14.  | <b>FROM MILAN</b><br>New York: 13:30 arr. 16:25.<br>13:00 arr. 17:20 Th, Th, Su to June 14.<br>10:50 arr. 15:10 from June 16.   |
| <b>FROM DUBLIN</b><br>New York: 11:15 arr. 14:45.<br>Washington: 11:15 arr. 17:19.  | <b>FROM SHANNON</b><br>New York: 12:45 arr. 14:45.<br>11:15 arr. 13:15 Mo, Tu, We, Th from June 16.<br>Washington: 12:45 arr. 17:19.  | <b>FROM VIENNA</b><br>New York: 11:15 arr. 17:10.<br>Tu, Th, Su to June 14.<br>11:15 arr. 17:10 daily from June 15.   |

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## Commune Is Building \$1.2-Million Airship

By Jeffrey Robinson

CABASSE, France (IHT)—The Lightspeed Collective is building a \$1.2-million airship called Life that, in volume, will be one of the world's largest flying objects. They see their work as an experiment in technology, industry and life.

"It's hard to tell how many we are in the group, 15, 18, 21. People come and go," explains Adam Lisowski, spokesman for the collective, which has taken over an abandoned mine in the Var. He is of Polish origin, was raised in Vienna and graduated from Princeton University in 1971. He refers to himself these days as a "cosmic nomad."

"We've budgeted the building of Life at 3 million Swiss francs, but that includes our labor too," Adam Lisowski is also the group's chief fund raiser. "I've put up my own money, as have one or two others in the collective. We've scraped together about 500,000 Swiss francs and are looking for the rest with a number of potential private backers because we believe that as a collective, our many forces can lead to one solution."

### Background

Five years ago four members of this group formed the Vienna Film Collective to work on projects in cinematography. Two years later, part of the group splintered off for work in Africa, coming back to the collective in 1973 which by then was in Switzerland, branching out from film into theater and psychic communication.

Ten people were then living together, sharing work, food, ideas, and each other. The African experiences led to discussion of alternative solutions to various social, economic, administrative and family problems.

"At the same time," says Adam Lisowski, "we took an interest in transportation and became fascinated with the concept of lighter-than-air ships."

Enter Gunther Swaton. He is also from Vienna and holds a PhD in astronomy, together with advanced degrees in meteorology and engineering. He spent five years in the United States, part of them at Temple University in Philadelphia. He had once been interested in exploring the Amazon and decided that a dirigible would be perfect for the chore. Contacting the U.S. Navy for a used blimp did not go as they refused to sell, so he went about designing one himself.

"My plans took four years to

work out. The result is what we're building here in Cabasse. It's a rigid airship. That means it has a frame. It will be about 230 feet long and nearly 50 feet in diameter. The frame is based on NASA's tetrahedron principle. Polyester will cover the frame because it's strong and light. Inside the frame is a 20-chamber security system, like 30 little balloons inside a bigger balloon."

### The Site

The collective chose the abandoned mine site in the middle of nowhere because nearly everything they needed was already here, space for working and living. A wind-protected mine crater seemed a likely place to put the dirigible together, although they have since changed those plans and have decided instead on a 300-foot hangar they have located not far away.

"Huge advancements," Gunther Swaton goes on, "have enabled us to build a new type of airship. For example, our design is totally different than anything that's ever flown before. We've developed a propulsion system that's revolutionary, based on four spherically suspended propellers that can be adjusted in all directions, like the rotors on a helicopter. The frame will weigh under 1 metric ton. The cabin only 3 metric tons. And inside the cabin there'll be almost 200 square meters of space."

In comparison, the Goodyear blimp, Europa, is 193 feet long and has a lifting capacity of 1 ton. Life will be almost 100 feet longer and have 6 to 7 times the lift.

"With slight modifications on my plans for the prototype, I foresee that we'll one day be able to carry somewhere around 40 metric tons of cargo and people. We're building a monster of an airship," Swaton says. They believe that the beauty of using dirigibles for such operations as, say, feeding Africa—this is one of the ways they would like to see the Life project used—is that dirigibles can transport food cheaply, and be totally independent of airports, solving the transportation problem, from point of origin to point of delivery, without trucks, trains, harbors, or landing fields. Airships can also make medium-range trips for about 10 per cent of the energy costs of conventional methods. Not long ago the "straight" world started taking notice of these cheap and sanded blimp builders. Air Liquide has offered



Part of the Lightspeed Collective and artist's conception of Life.

to provide helium. Dow Chemical and Du Pont have both chipped in materials, as have Honda and Oxy Navigation. Sud-Aviation of Concorde fame has expressed an interest in the project. The French Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) thinks the collective has found "a workable solution." A scientific team from the University of Vienna feels the plans are good.

### Meeting a Goal

What the outcome will be is another matter. Most of the communes of the 60s have broken up. Collectivity, they discovered, even when it is "growing on each other's energy forces," as Lightspeed Collective thinks of it, can be as destructive. But then most of these communes were into nothing more than nature, Eastern religions, and grooving. The Lightspeed Collective seems to be trying to meet a goal, trying to create something that might help solve some of the world's problems, or one of the world's problems, make them all rich, or something that might be an excuse to stay together.

Meanwhile in the village of Cabasse, the kind of place where "youngsters" are in their 60s, they couldn't be fonder of the Lightspeed Collective. They tell you in town that these are young people with a purpose. That anyone can be these are extremely intelligent and highly motivated young people.

Adam Lisowski adds, "The peo-

ple of Cabasse have been terrific with us. We've gotten help no matter where we've turned. We've been permitted to run in electricity from a neighboring mine. We bring the local baker flour from Vienna and he makes bread for us. People stop us on the street and ask how we're doing. They couldn't be nicer."

There are, however, one or two who could perhaps be a little less suspicious. "A man came to see us one day. It seems we're

in the middle of an area where UFOs are sighted regularly. The man was from some local UFO club and he wanted to know what we were doing. We showed him everything. When he saw it all he said, 'You can't fool me. You can't fool me. You're all from outer space. You're Martians who are rebuilding a flying saucer that crashed.' We didn't answer him. We just smiled. I mean there wasn't any need to discourage him, was there."

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 10 (IHT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Plays

"Chicago," Bob Fosse's new musical look at the twenties, "is one of those shows where a great deal has been done with very little." Clive Barnes reports, Gwen Verdon, Chita Rivera and Jerry Orbach come up with "three superlative, knock-em-in-the-aisles performances" and Fosse directs with "defiant virtuosity." Music by John Kander and lyrics by Fred Ebb contribute to "clever pastiches" of twenties music. Tony Walton's setting and Patricia Zipprodt's costumes are "simply effective." But the musical lacks substance, as did the original play of 1926 and the Ginger Rogers

### Films

"Fosse" is directed and produced by Kirk Douglas, who also stars as Texas marshal Howard Nightingale, pledged to capture a notorious outlaw (Bruce Dern) and thus become a U.S. senator. Vincent Canby finds it something of a "morality movie," which clearly favors the outlaw over the "politically ambitious and thus evil" marshal. However there is also plenty of action. Canby finds the film a great improvement on Douglas's last effort as a director, "Scalawag," but suggests this

## FILMS

### Binding Spell Of Duras's 'India Song'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 10 (IHT)—"India Song" (at the Balzac-Elysees and the Seine-Studio) is Marguerite Duras's sixth film. Miss Duras has won fame as a novelist, as a dramatist and as a scenarist. Now, after some experimental fumbling, she emerges as a distinctive screen stylist, a director of the first rank.

Her latest film is strikingly original in technique and treatment. It takes place in India 40 years ago, focusing on the members of the foreign diplomatic corps, who live in a Mughalish world of quiet boredom, concealed conflicts, ritualistic decorum and disconcerting detachment. Beyond the walls of the stately residences are native misery, poverty and disease. Place and period are ingeniously conjured up with visions in soft-focused color, now reflections of official parties, as though seen in a dusty mirror, now sweeping views of the river and the forest's outline. A restless melancholy broods over the exotic scene.

The narrative, such as it is, is recounted by four off-screen voices that whisper of an embassy scandal of some years before. The French ambassador's wife, now dead and buried in a Calcutta cemetery, had a lover who was on her husband's staff. Afterward the lover disgraced himself and was dismissed from the service. His disconsolate cries still disturb the colony that exiled



Delphine Seyrig in "India Song."

him. The popular music of yesterday sounds sadly as the romance is remembered. A ghostly sense permeates all. Everything appears far away, in the light of mysterious distance. The figures of the story are presented as memoirs. Delphine Seyrig, a phantom of elegant grace, Michel Lonsdale with his grave air and black whiskers suggesting a meditating magician.

Miss Duras's film casts a bizarre and binding spell; it is at once a work of haunting nostalgia and a portrait of colonialism in decay. Its appeal is special. But "India Song" will fascinate the discriminating film-goer.

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Despite the cheers of some other critics, I find nothing exceptional in "Badlands" (at Elysees-Lindora and the Hauteville) in English except its excessive violence. One is asked to note the youth of its novice director, Terrence Malick is 29. What is amazing about that? The majority of film directors established their reputations before reaching 30. Look over the list from Lubitsch to Orson Welles and from King Vidor to Jean-Luc Godard.

"Badlands," following the route of "Bonnie and Clyde" in story line, tells of two youngsters who find themselves outside the law. The boy is a garbage collector who abducts a 15-year-old girl after murdering her father and burning down her home, transactions that the daughter meets with subnormal complicity. For a spell the couple hide in the woods, but when a posse approaches, the trigger-happy youth shoots its members down as though they were so many day pigeons. He commits other murders in cold blood, but the rest

you may see for yourself if you are over 18.

There is neither interesting characterization nor relieving humor to this orgy of bloodletting and, though its director-auteur would sing a sentimental ballad of youth's touching bewilderment, his odd couple remains singular, unsympathetic. Sissy Spacek plays the heroine, describes the hero as resembling James Dean, Martin Sheen, at the case killer, evidently believes this estimate and tries to act accordingly.

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When Godard's "La Femme Francaise" was released, it was altered to "Une Femme Francaise" as its adulterous heroine might otherwise be mistaken as being representative of Gallic womanhood. The title "Romantic Englishwoman" (at Elysees-Lindora) in English has undergone a similar change, French version being known as "Une Anglaise Romantique."

The Englishwoman, like French sister, temporarily abandons home and husband for a illicit romance, her choice being a German noble whom she meets at a continental spa and who follows her to England to become her husband's secretary. As it talented dramatist Tom Stoppard has had a hand in the script, occasionally threatens to turn satire but remains undecisive as the result. Losey's polished production notwithstanding, is indistinguishable from a woman magazine novelette of 1930 vintage. Glenda Jackson is the wife Michael Caine the husband and Helmut Berger the home-breaker.

### ADVERTISEMENT

## OPEN LETTER TO PARLIAMENTS AND GOVERNMENTS OF ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has discussed the question of terminating the intervention of foreign countries in our internal affairs for the purpose of expediting independent and peaceful reunification of our country. It is also a very important question having direct bearing on peace in Asia and in the world.

Rejecting foreign intervention in our domestic affairs and achieving independent and peaceful reunification constitutes a fundamental question affecting the prosperity of our fatherland and the future destiny of our nation. It is also a very important question having direct bearing on peace in Asia and in the world.

Proceeding from the lofty desire to shape the destiny of our nation by ourselves and contribute to the cause of world peace, we have since a long time ago advanced various reasonable proposals on the peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves without outside intervention and bent all sincere efforts to carry them out.

The struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification took an epochal turn particularly after Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, declared in his historic speech on August 6, 1971, that we had a readiness to discuss at any time the question of national reunification with the present ruling party and all the other political parties, all social organizations and individual personages in south Korea. At the time the general international situation was rapidly changing further in favor of the people's cause of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress and the voices demanding peaceful reunification were rising higher than ever before among the south Korean people.

Our policy of peaceful reunification won the unanimous support not only of the Korean people but also of the broad world public circles. The south Korean authorities who had been dead set against any contacts between the north and the south also accepted our proposal, with the result that talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies opened in September 1971 and the north-south high-level talks are in progress from last year.

In the course of this, the two sides published the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—reached an agreement as to working with united efforts in all fields and formed the North-South Co-ordination Commission, a joint national body. This has opened a bright prospect before our nation's efforts at peaceful reunification.

All the peace-loving people of the world warmly welcomed and supported the realization of these contacts and dialogue between north and south Korea, which had remained separated for 27 years. They regarded it as a great event conforming to the trend of the times and the interest of peace.

We advanced a number of practical questions for the implementation of the agreed points specified in the north-south joint statement. This came from our desire not to fall short of the wishes of the entire Korean people and the expectations of the world's people but to make the dialogue between the north and the south a dialogue for reunification and a dialogue for unity.

Our side proposed to the south Korean side to take concrete steps for many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres such as politics, economy, culture, military affairs and diplomacy in conformity with the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

In particular, we made a five-point proposal that both sides stop armament reinforcement and the arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw from south Korea, scale down their armies to 100,000 men or less each, discontinue the introduction of weapons and war supplies from abroad, and conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south, considering that the relaxation of the existing tension and the removal of military confrontation in our country are a prerequisite to the removal of the long-standing misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south, the creation of a climate of trust and the guarantee of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

All these proposals of our side embody the consistent policy of national reunification of the Government of the D.P.R.K. to suit the new historic condition where the north-south dialogue is going on. They are the most just proposals for resolving the question of reunification in full accord with the will of our nation and the interest of peace and the most fair and reasonable proposals acceptable to anyone who wants reunification.

But, none of these proposals has yet been realized because the United States is still occupying south Korea, wields its controlling position to egg the south Korean authorities on to make a military showdown and hinders the progress of the dialogue.

The United States threw cold water on the north-south dialogue from the outset in an attempt to carry out its aggressive design in Korea by making Koreans fight each other in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine," perpetuate the division of our country through the creation of "two Koreas" and keep south Korea as its colony and military base.

The U.S. Government authorities have openly stated that, although the dialogue is in progress between north and south Korea, they "have no plan to withdraw the

U.S. forces." Moreover, they declared that they should help the south Korean side so that it could hold a "stronger position" in the dialogue. They gave repeated assurances that they would fulfill the "ROK-U.S. defense commitments" and go ahead with the "program for modernization of the ROK army" and are supplying south Korea with various new-type weapons and military equipment and instigating the south Korean authorities to step up war preparations.

Keeping pace with such obstructive maneuvers of the United States, the south Korean authorities say good words when they sit face to face with us for talks, but, after going back, they break their word and reject our realistic proposals for materializing the points of mutual agreement under the plea of "prematurity."

Employing the delaying tactics, they use the dialogue merely as a means of preparing for a war and reinforcing their ruling system. They cry for confrontation and competition advocated by the U.S. authorities, instead of unity and collaboration between the north and the south which we are demanding. They seek war and division, not peace and peaceful reunification.

The United States is trying to justify its acts of keeping its army stationed in south Korea, of pursuing a neo-colonial enslavement policy there and of obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Some time ago, the United States made the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" shield as "fair democratic elections" the so-called "election of deputies" to the national conference for unification" and "national assembly election" which were held in south Korea by threat of the bayonet and through swindle and fraud under the "extraordinary martial law" proclaimed in addition to the "emergency state."

Besides, the United States is drawing the Japanese reactionary forces into the execution of its aggressive policy toward Korea.

All the facts show that unless the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of our country is brought to an end, it is impossible to further advance the dialogue between north and south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In this connection, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea calls upon the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world to pay deep attention to the present developments in Korea and render an active help to removing the obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

For the termination of the intervention of the foreign countries in the internal affairs of our country, first of all the U.S. forces must get out of south Korea and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

Today the U.S. forces have no pretext whatsoever to stay on in south Korea any longer.

The U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea itself is illegal. Their stay in south Korea up to now also totally contravenes the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all the foreign troops. At present there are no foreign troops in the northern half of the Republic.

The United States claims that the continued presence of its forces in south Korea is for "protection" of south Korea from "southward invasion." But this "protection" is only a pretext for covering up its intervention in the internal affairs of our country and its aggressive acts against us.

Such pretext can never work especially after the Government of the D.P.R.K. stated more than once that it has no intention to "in-

vade the south" and the two sides solemnly declared to the people at home and abroad through the north-south joint statement that they would not fight each other.

If the United States truly hopes for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, is there any reason why it should deliberately maintain the state of confrontation with us in spite of our consistent call for the peaceful reunification of the country? The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop such acts as shipping weapons and combat equipment into south Korea, expanding military bases and staging military exercises there.

We are ready to reduce the strength of our army to 200,000 or less for ourselves, if only the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea.

The United States is trying to justify its intervention in the internal affairs of our country on the strength of the "UN resolutions." In the light of this, to remove the obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, it is also necessary for the United Nations to pay due attention to this and adopt a just policy on the Korean question.

We hold that this year the UN General Assembly should take steps to take the cap of the "UN forces" off the heads of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, make them withdraw and disband the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and that the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must certainly be invited to the United Nations when a question on Korea is discussed there.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the hope that the nations participating in the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," too, will contribute to removing the obstacles to the independent, peaceful reunification of

Korea by withdrawing from this "commission" following the just and determined action of Chile and Pakistan or ignoring its operation, so the "commission" may be dissolved of itself, or by having it dissolved by a UN resolution.

We take it as our consistent policy to develop relations with all countries of the world which are friendly to our country, and consider it necessary for all the countries, whether participants in the Korean war or not, to pay due attention to the just solution of the Korean question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will in the future, too, set store by the already started north-south dialogue and do everything in its power to ensure its smooth progress and to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We maintain that the five-point proposal we made as an immediate step toward easing tension in our country and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south should be realized at the earliest possible date. It calls for stopping armament reinforcement and the arms race, making all foreign troops withdraw, reducing army strength and armaments, discontinuing the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and concluding a peace agreement.

We also hold that many-sided collaboration between the north and the south should be realized without delay in all spheres such as politics, military affairs, economy, culture and diplomacy for the purpose of rejoining the severed national ties between the north and the south, assuring a unified development of the country, stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood and promoting the cause of national reunification.

Furthermore, we consider that dialogue and negotiations should be conducted extensively on a democratic basis with the participation of political parties, public organizations and personages of all circles of the north and the south by concerted efforts to achieve independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and that the cause of the country's peaceful reunification should be won by the united strength of the whole nation.

We hope that the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world will turn to account all opportunities and possibilities and employ various forms and ways to extend their active support to our programme of national reunification and express firmer solidarity with the sacred struggle of the Korean people for its materialization.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the intervention of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country is brought to an end by the joint struggle of the Korean people and the world people, the danger of war will be dispelled in Korea and the dialogue accelerated, the north-south relations radically improved and the question of the country's reunification smoothly solved in a peaceful way on the principle of national self-determination.

We take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the parliaments, governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world that extend sympathy and support to the struggle of the Korean people for independent, peaceful reunification.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses the conviction that your Parliament and Government will pay deep attention to this letter and take appropriate positive measures.

Supreme People's Assembly  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Pyongyang  
April 6, 1973

حکومت افغانستان



## New Economic Boost Is Planned

## Japan's GNP Fell 0.6% in 1974

TOKYO, June 10 (Reuters).—Japan's gross national product fell 0.6 per cent after adjustment for inflation in 1974, which was the first decline since World War II, preliminary figures from the government's Economic Planning Agency show today.

The decline compared with real GNP growth of 6.1 per cent in 1973.

The EPA said that in nominal

terms, the GNP expanded 1.9 per cent in the year to 1974, but this apparent growth was more than accounted for by soaring prices.

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The EPA said the GNP rose at a seasonally-adjusted rate of 1.8 and 0.8 per cent respectively in the first two quarters of 1974, but fell 0.4 and 0.1 per cent respectively in the third and fourth quarters under the impact of Japan's anti-inflation policies.

The effectiveness of these policies was reflected by the nominal GNP decline of a seasonally-adjusted 1.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, a bigger fall than the real drop of 0.7 per cent.

The EPA said the GNP deflator, which measures inflation, soared 18.5 per cent in fiscal 1974 as a whole, but was down 0.7 per cent in the January-March period.

The EPA said the overall contraction of 0.5 per cent in the year reflected sluggish consumer spending under tight credit conditions, and declining private sector fixed asset investment, which could not be offset by stepped-up government expenditures.

Personal consumption increased by a seasonally-adjusted 2.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, after declining 2 per cent in the previous quarter, the EPA said.

Private-sector fixed capital formation was down a seasonally-adjusted 4 per cent in the fourth quarter, while public-sector capital formation was up 7.3 per cent.

Stimulation Planned

Isamu Miyazaki, director of the EPA's research bureau, said the government is planning new measures to boost the economy.

The measures, to be announced on June 16, will center on further expansion of the government's fiscal loans and investment program, he told a press briefing, adding that the government is still giving priority to its aim of reducing inflation to an annual rate of under 10 per cent by the end of March 1975.

The government still hopes its official real growth target for fiscal 1975 of 4.3 per cent can be achieved, but it may have to be revised downward, Mr. Miyazaki said.

In another report today, Mitsubishi Bank said the Japanese economy is likely to show no growth in the 1975 fiscal year.

It said in a research bulletin that the Japanese economy in Japan may deteriorate further this summer due to stagnant consumption and the slow process of inventory adjustment, before starting to recover this autumn.

It is unlikely that equipment investments will rise or consumption substantially recover in 1975. There are no signs of a upturn in exports, while fiscal expenditures may be retarded because of shortfalls in tax revenue, the bank said.



Delegates at monetary conference in Paris.

## Simon Reports U.S. Concessions to French

PARIS, June 10 (AP-DJ).—The United States has made some "significant concessions" on gold and floating exchange rates that might lead to an agreement on a reform package of International Monetary Fund rules, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon indicated today.

At the end of the first day of two-day meetings of the IMF's 30-nation interim committee, Mr. Simon told reporters that he thinks that "some fairly significant concessions were made in the U.S. position" could be acceptable to France.

French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said the U.S. proposals on gold and floating exchange rates contained "some progress," but added that many details still remained.

The interim committee is trying to work out a package agreement comprising the future of monetary gold, gold held at the IMF, on the IMF quota system and the problem of floating exchange rates.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said the acceptance of the package depended on agreement on each point in the package.

Mr. Healey said contrasting U.S. and French positions on some aspects of the gold problem as well as on floating exchange rates was blocking agreement on the package.

Mr. Simon said the United States suggests that while central banks should be free to transact in monetary gold, there should be at least temporary agreement that official gold stocks do not exceed a certain "global level."

The Treasury secretary did not say specifically how the level would enable central banks to buy and sell gold on the open market—something the French are insisting on.

But Mr. Fourcade, in discussing the results of the interim committee's first day of deliberation, said France was not thinking in any "doctrinaire terms" on gold.

Mr. Simon did not disclose United States concessions on floating rates. Other finance ministers earlier said the United States would be ready to accept a system of fixed but adjustable exchange rates as an ultimate goal of monetary reform and suggested this could be instituted by the IMF.

For France, this phrasing still appeared too vague and Mr. Fourcade emphasized in talking with

newsmen that a return to fixed exchange rates was of foremost importance to his country.

Other French spokesmen said Mr. Fourcade stressed in the meeting that France considers floating exchange rates an important source of inflation and of exploitation of developing countries, and as an obstacle to general economic recovery.

Both Mr. Simon and Mr. Fourcade said that several important details on gold and floating and

other problems before the interim committee still need to be settled.

Still unsettled is the problem of distributing gold held by member countries at the IMF under their quota contribution to the fund.

Also unresolved is the problem of redistributing IMF quotas. The overall IMF contribution is to be raised 32.5 per cent to around 39 billion special drawing rights to enable oil-producing nations to pay higher IMF quotas.

## FTC Staff Charges Oil Firms In Collusion on Gas Reports

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—The staff of the Federal Trade Commission has recommended that the American Gas Association and 11 major oil companies be sued on charges of consistently underreporting U.S. natural gas reserves, Congress was told yesterday.

The price of natural gas at the wellhead, set by the government, is based on a complicated set of statistics that include reserves.

The lower the reserves, the stronger the pressure to increase gas prices.

In documents submitted to the commission, the FTC staff said it had collected enough evidence to conclude that the procedures used by the AGA and the oil companies to collect the data they supply the government "are tantamount to collusive price rigging."

The FTC's consideration of a suit was disclosed by Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., chairman of the House Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Rep. Moss made public memoranda submitted by the FTC staff to the commission to support its recommendation.

Details of the FTC investigation were disclosed to the subcommittee by Kenneth Anderson, assistant director of the FTC's bureau of competition, and Theodore Lytle Jr., an investigating attorney.

They told the subcommittee that they recommended to the FTC that the AGA, the industry trade association, and 11 giants in the industry—Continental Oil Co., Exxon, Gulf Oil, Mobil, Pennzoil, Shell, Standard Oil of California, Standard of Indiana, Texaco, and Union Oil Co.—be charged with violating the Federal Trade Commission act by consensually maintaining an inaccurate natural gas reserve reporting program which influences the price at which producers sell natural gas to interstate pipeline companies.

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## Doubts on Economy Cited

## Wall St. Prices Drop But Decline Is Shaved

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI).—Prices closed broadly lower on the New York stock exchange today but a little above their lowest levels of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 7.98 points to 822.12. It was off more than 11 points in early trading. About 1,035 issues declined while only 420 gained.

Volume totaled 31.13 million shares compared with 20.6 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed the decline largely to continuing doubts that the expected second-half economic recovery will be vigorous. They added that doubts were increased by reports that OPEC nations would raise oil prices after Sept. 30.

Brokers also related selling to reports that Ford Motor Co. would delay output on some 1975 models, extending its plant closings for model changeovers this year, and that some analysts now project a third-quarter loss for Ford.

Ford common stock closed at 35 1/2, down 1.

G.D. Searle was the most active issue on the NYSE, rising 1 3/8 to 19 3/4. The issue had fallen sharply on heavy turnover in recent trading following negative comment, which the company disputed, on two of its major products.

White Consolidated Industries gained 1 1/2 to 30 1/2. The company reported that a newly acquired appliance unit is near profitability.

Union Carbide fell 1 3/4 to 56. The company said preliminary indications are that second-quarter net income may be down 10 to 15 per cent from the first quarter.

In oil stocks, California Standard fell 3/4 to 31 1/2. Sohio was 71 1/8, down 7/8. Mobil Oil 45 1/8, off 3/8. Getty Oil 183, down 7. Amerasia, Hess 19 1/4, off 1, and Exxon 88 1/4, up 1.

But Lilly fell 1 1/2 to 73 7/8. The firm was among several pharmaceutical companies which analysts said could be vulnerable to a prolonged doctors' dispute. Doctors have been protesting against the high cost of malpractice insurance.

Exxon Cascade lost 1 1/8 to 19 3/8, and Du Pont fell 1 1/4 to 121 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index dropped 0.63 to 89.27.

Syntex, a volume leader, drop-

ped 3/4 to 40 3/8 on 106,500 shares. It will meet increased competition in the birth control field early next year, when Alza Corp. expects to begin U.S. marketing of its Progestasert therapeutic system.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.16 to 87.29.

In Chicago farm commodity futures were strong through most of the session on the Board of Trade but gave way under profit-taking and apparent speculative liquidation to close lower virtually across the board.

Aide Says U.S. Might End Tariff On Oil Imports

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—Commerce Secretary Rogers Morton held out the possibility yesterday that the Ford administration might remove its \$2-a-barrel tariff on foreign oil if the oil producers raise their prices by \$3 a barrel or more in September.

"At some point, at some price, the tariff might become self-defeating," Mr. Morton told a breakfast gathering of reporters at the Commerce Department.

"At some point, it could spill over as an inhibitor as far as economic activity is concerned."

Later in the day, Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb said he did not think President Ford would remove the \$3 oil tariff.

"I am confident that the President has no intention of allowing his energy effort to be redirected by the actions of oil exporters," Mr. Zarb said at a press conference.

"By September, we want to have a tough national energy policy in place and we won't be persuaded to tailor that policy to whatever actions the exporters might take at that time."

Mr. Morton stressed that he was speaking privately and not as head of the White House Energy Resources Council, but he added that the \$3 oil tariff might be too heavy a burden for the country to bear if oil exporters were to raise prices another \$3 a barrel. The tariff plus a price increase would mean that imported oil would cost almost \$16 a barrel in September.

## EC Bankers Reject French Love to Change Float System

PARIS, June 10 (AP-DJ).—Common Market central bank members are broadly agreed that the rules governing the operation of the float, the ke, should not be changed to accommodate France's return to floating bloc.

According to high-placed EEC sources, this will be advice given EEC finance ministers by their central bankers when the ministers make a final decision on the French franc's return to the ke at a meeting in Luxembourg next Monday.

West Germany, the Benelux nations and Denmark are joined together in a joint float and their currencies, which are associated to the ke, which France left in January 1974.

The ke members are bound to keep the exchange rate of their currencies within a band of 2.25 per cent. France drew from the arrangement, giving it the right to have French currency reserves much.

No French Conditions

French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade formally applied France's return to the ke May 20 in Brussels, stating that there were no conditions attached to the move.

Mr. Fourcade proposed that the ke members should agree to improve the ke's operation.

Mr. Fourcade specifically suggested that it would be opportune to coordinate intervention against the dollar and that of intervention should be held on this specific subject.

Even though the central bankers turned down all of Mr. Fourcade's suggestions for the ke's improvement, monetary sources said they expect the franc to be realigned with the snake.

Franc Seen Overvalued

FRANKFURT, June 10 (Reuters).—The French franc is currently too highly valued against the West German mark to re-enter the joint float, foreign exchange sources here said today.

The sources said a rate between 33 and 55 marks per 100 francs would be a more realistic price for the franc inside the snake than anything in the region of the 58.50 marks quoted here today. Yesterday it stood at 58.35.

If the franc re-entered the snake at this week's levels, the West German central bank would soon find itself having to support it since it was likely to fall back.

Change Is Urged

Floating Rates

Currency System

By Carl Gewirtz

AMSTERDAM, June 10 (UPI).—Senior Treasury officials met in Paris today to hammer out a promise on key monetary issues, a leading American banker today added his voice to the criticism of the system of floating exchange rates.

Charles Hauge, chairman of the American Bankers Association, said today that the world's businessmen need more stability in exchange rates.

He added that this would be to have been impossible to come to the monetary authorities in 1975 without floating rates, Hauge told a press conference.

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## OPEC Puts Off Oil Price Rise Until Conference in September

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, June 10 (AP).—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has agreed to put off until September any final decision on raising oil prices to compensate for worldwide inflation, Venezuelan Oil Minister Valentin Hernandez Acosta announced today.

Mr. Hernandez Acosta, current chairman of the 13-nation oil cartel, told newsmen that "some adjustments will be necessary" after the current OPEC price freeze expires on Sept. 30.

But OPEC's current 44th ministerial conference here has postponed decisions on how large the increase should be, when it should go into effect and how it should be applied equally by all the OPEC members, he added.

"We want to be very responsive and make the decision," he said. "So we are going to leave the final decision until September."

Several delegates at the three-day meeting in this West African capital have complained that OPEC revenues have lost some 35 per cent of their purchasing power since the price freeze went into effect in January 1974.

The more radical OPEC members including Algeria and Iraq, have urged price increases to recover the whole of this loss, while the more moderate governments appeared ready to settle for less.

OPEC sources said a special meeting of experts is to be convened at the organization's Vienna headquarters in the first week of July to discuss the various proposals for price increases to compensate for losses through inflation.

The Vienna meeting will also discuss a suggestion that future oil prices should be "indexed" — linked automatically to the prices of the manufactured products imported by the oil-producing countries. This suggestion is strongly backed by Algeria but vigorously opposed by the United States.

New Price System

The proposed price increases to balance inflation are not connected with the OPEC decision yesterday to stop quoting oil prices in dollars because of the devaluation of the American currency. The ministers agreed in principle to base a new OPEC price structure on the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights.

Mr. Hernandez Acosta said the conversion to SDRs would mean an increase of less than 3 per cent over current prices in countries that normally settle their oil bills in dollars.

For the United States, this means an increase of less than 30 cents above the current \$10.47-a-barrel standard price—not enough to make a substantial difference at the retail level.

In strong-currency countries such as West Germany and Switzerland the SDR price base could even mean a slight drop in prices.

OPEC sources said the experts meeting in Vienna in July will not have authority to take final decisions, but will submit recommendations to the 45th OPEC ministerial conference scheduled, also in Vienna, in September. A final decision on price increases thus could not be announced until just before the current freeze expires.

New car imports from the Common Market countries in the five months so far this year are down 14.04 per cent. Imports from Japan in the five months rose 79 per cent to 822 per cent for the period, the SMMT said.

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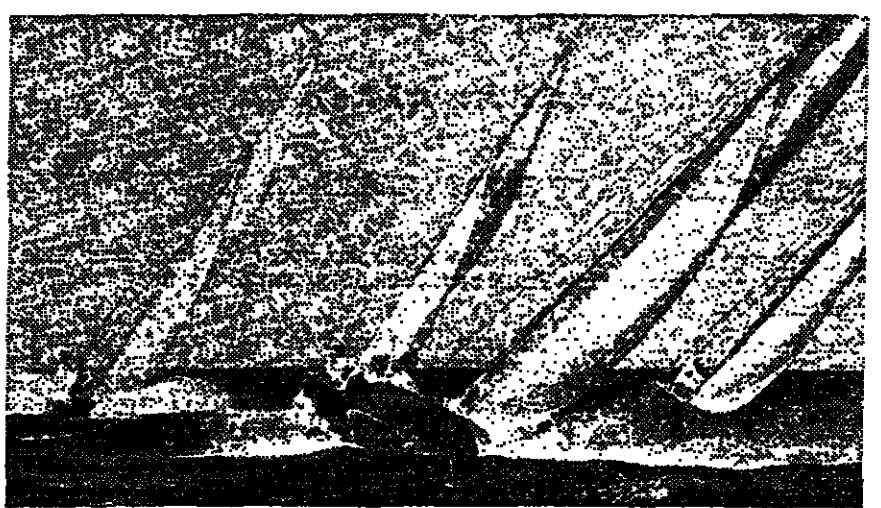
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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

| New York Stock Exchange Trading |      |     |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Stocks and Div in 5             | High | Low | High   | Low    | High   | Low    | High   | Low    | High   |
| 30 34 1/2 S&P 100               | 14   | 34  | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| 31 34 1/2 S&P 100               | 14   | 34  | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| 32 34 1/2 S&P 100               | 14   | 34  | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
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## Borg Routs Smith; Solomon Advances

PARIS, June 10 (UPI)—Isac Solomon needed four games to wear out his opponent and gain the quarterfinal of the French Open tennis championships.

In the time it took the unassuming American clay-court specialist to advance, Bjorn Borg and Adriano Panatta had played matches in playing games with their opponents. Borg, the defending champion, and the top seed, routed American Stan Smith, 6-3, 6-3, 0-6 while Panatta, of Italy, defeated Chile's Jaime Filio, 3-6, 6-4.

The Solomon marathon with its close friend and fellow-American Brian Gottfried was the only unforgettable match of the hot and humid day on the courts of Roland Garros Stadium. The pair twice overcame match points and twice won the tie-breakers.

Solomon began in top form

### 3. German Girls Swim to Records in National Meet

EAST BERLIN, June 10 (UPI)—Ulrike Tauber today posted a world record in the women's 200-meter individual medley at the East German swimming championships in Wittenberg-Pleiste.

Tauber clocked 2 minutes 18.83 seconds to better her previous record of 2:19.57 set last year on Saturday. Tauber, 17, had posted a world record of 4:32.3 in the 400-meter individual medley.

World records have also fallen to Kornelia Ender and Birgit Reiber, 15, during the five-day championships which ended today. Ender, holder of the 100 and 200-meter freestyle world titles, added the 100-meter butterfly to her collection yesterday with a time of 1:01.33.

Treiber clocked 2:16.10 in the 400-meter backstroke to eclipse a time set by Canadian Nancy Arapick in April.

Facing Driver Retires

BOULDER, Colo., June 10 (UPI)—Mike Hallwood, Briton, grand prize car on two and four wheels, announced last week that he is quitting racing for good. Hallwood, 35-year-old winner of nine world titles on motorcycles before switching to cars, made the announcement in the city of Boulder, the scene of some of his greatest triumphs. He is now on crutches from injuries received in the German auto racing grand prix in August.

## Condition of Fields, Power Struggles Hit Soccer World

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, June 10 (UPI)—The European Nations Cup match tomorrow between Bulgaria and Malta hardly makes it heart beat faster and the interwar, but it has its significance. Bulgaria will win in a 100-year-old, beaten by Malta early this year, thrashed Malta 4-0, this month in the return. The truth is that Malta's 100-year-old, like those of Cyprus in Nicosia and Limassol, does not remotely meet the standards required even by first class, let alone international soccer.

In Paris at the end of last month I put, by request, a question to the UEFA president, Rene Franchi, on the subject. He promised that UEFA, though elected, planned to do something about it; that countries whose grounds do not meet the requisite standards will be forced to do so, or, presumably, be thrown out of UEFA competition. An alternative would be to have these countries play their matches away from home, though the prospect of twice having to receive teams as negligible as Malta and Cyprus is hardly a inviting one.

Franchi, meanwhile, has virtually thrown down the gauntlet to FIFA, the world governing body, whose controversial president, Jo Havelange of Brazil, sat in the front row of the conference steering to him. With a volley of invective and chiding Franchi showed that

and led Gottfried, 5-2, in the first set. Then there was a sudden switch in fortunes.

Solomon slowed the pace, the sting went out of his shots and Gottfried won eight games in a row. That gave Gottfried the first set and a 3-0 lead in the second.

Gottfried appeared heading for a runaway. He raced through the second set, 6-1, and broke service for a 2-1 lead in the third.

"At that stage I decided to vary the pace, and I began hitting the ball up to break up his rhythm," Solomon said.

The tactics worked, he broke back and went on to take that set in a tie-breaker, which he won 7 points to 5.

Solomon teetered in the fourth set. He trailed, 2-4, came back to 4-5 and then stood 15-40 on his service. Those two match points were saved with backhands, and Solomon went on to win another tie-breaker, this time 7-2.

The drama dragged on into a fifth set, with long rallies and one game after another going to deuce. Once again Solomon was the first to drop service, and he trailed, 1-3.

A cunning job, which forced Gottfried into a smashing error, helped Solomon to level at 3-3. Gottfried began to show signs of exhaustion.

Serving to save the match at 4-5, he ran into some of Solomon's best shots. Solomon hit a forehand across the court to lead 30-0, then a lob took him to match point. And Gottfried ended the marathon by nearly hitting a backhand out of court.

Smith, who seldom does well on these slow courts, never appeared to be getting the better of Borg. The dynamic young Swede slammed forehands wide of his rival in the first game.

Smith went persistently to the net and won the cheers of the center court crowd by brilliant volleying. He broke Borg's service twice in the second set but had his own service broken four times. Borg reached his peak in the third set and sent his forehands screaming past his rival with unfailing accuracy.

In another all-American marathon, John Andrews won the first two sets and Erik Van Dillen the next two when the match was halted by darkness. It will be completed tomorrow.

American Eddie Dibbs, Raul Ramirez of Mexico, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and Onny Parun of New Zealand had already reached the quarterfinals.

The men are shooting for a first prize of \$30,000.

Solomon next takes on Borg in the quarterfinals.



TWICE THE WORK—Harold Solomon uses two-hand backhand, plus four hours to win his match in Paris...



...while Bjorn Borg, with a one-handed forehand, has an easy time in gaining quarterfinal against Stan Smith.

## Twins Find Correct Batting Order to Top Indians

CLEVELAND, June 10 (UPI)—Danny Thompson, who batted out of order for eight innings, singled home Eric Soderholm with the winning run in the 11th inning last night and the Minnesota Twins beat the Cleveland Indians, 11-10.

For eight innings, the Twins went to bat according to the lineup posted on the center-field scoreboard. The scoreboard lineup proved wrong and Thompson and Dan Ford, who had been hitting seventh and eighth, respectively, finally switched positions in the ninth inning when the Twins scored four times to wipe out a 10-6 deficit. Since the Indians did not pick up on the mistake and report it to the umpire-in-chief, they had no recourse.

Tony Oliva singled and Soderholm walked to start the big ninth. Tom Kelly bounced to place Gary at first base and a run scored when Kelly's throw on an attempted double play hit Soderholm for an error. Soderholm scored on an infield out by Ford, who got into the right spot in the batting order, and Thompson scored on a sacrifice fly. Kelly, Danny Walcott, and Phil Roof and belted a home run over the right-field fence, tying the score.

Vic Albury, third Minnesota pitcher, blanked the Indians without a hit over the last 4 1/3 innings. Rod Carew had three hits for Minnesota, boosting his average to .421.

Angels 5, Yankees 3

At New York, pinch-hitter Bruce Bochte's run-scoring single ignited a two-run ninth inning as California won 5-3, to end an eight-game Yankees winning streak. Rookie Dave Collins, playing in his second major league game, drew a leadoff walk from starter and loser Catfish Hunter, 8-6. Jerry Remy sacrificed to second and Mickey Rivers was intentionally walked. Bochte, batting for Tommy Harper, singled to right, scoring Collins and sending Rivers to third.

Designated hitter Morris Nettles hit a high foul ball down the left-field line which was caught by shortstop Jim Mason, but Rivers crossed the plate with the final run.

Rangers 12, Red Sox 4

At Boston, Jim Sundberg's first career grand slam led a home run parade as Texas blasted the Red Sox 12-4. Tye Harrah and Jim Spencer had two-run shots while Jeff Burroughs hit his 14th homer and the fifth in his last six games. The Boston scoring was provided by Bernie Carbo's grand slam in the sixth.

Sundberg unloaded his fifth homer, a blast over the screen atop the left-field wall, after the Rangers loaded the bases on two walks and Roy Howell's single in the second inning.

A's 4, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, Joe Rudi singled home Bill North in the 15th inning to give Oakland a 4-3 victory over the Orioles. North led off the 15th with a walk, was sacrificed to second by Bert Campaneris and, after Claudell Washington was intentionally walked, Rudi blooped a single to left.

Paul Lindblad, the fourth A's pitcher, earned his fourth victory against no decisions with Vida Blue coming into the game to get the last out while rookie reliever Dyer Miller, making his major league debut, was the loser.

Campaneris lofted a disputed homer down the left-field line in the eighth which tied the game. The umpire, umpire Mike Brennan ejected Orioles' manager Earl Weaver during the ensuing argument over whether the homer was fair or foul.

Brewers 1, White Sox 0  
At Chicago, Darrell Porter whacked reliever Rick Gossage's 0-2 pitch into the right-field seats in the ninth inning to give Milwaukee a 1-0 victory over the White Sox. It was Fox's fifth homer and the first of Gossage in 54 2/3 innings this year. It was the first homer by a left-hander off Gossage, a right-hander, since 1973.

Royals 5, Tigers 2

At Kansas City, George Brett hit a two-out tie-breaking double in the eighth inning and Kansas City followed with a two-run inside-the-park homer, carrying the Royals to a 5-2 victory over Detroit. Lindy McDaniel picked up the victory in relief.

Pirates 5, Reds 2

At Cincinnati, Dave Parker

and Willie Stargell belted three-run homers and Jerry Reuss scattered eight hits, leading Pittsburgh to a 9-3 rout of the Reds. Parker's blast, which sailed far over the right-field wall, capped a rally off Fred Norman, who faced only seven batters and managed to retire just one of them. Richie Zisk drove in the other two runs in the first inning with a single.

Cards 5, Braves 4

At Atlanta, Ted Simmons slammed a tie-breaking two-run homer in the fifth inning, powering St. Louis to a 5-4 victory over the Braves and spoiling Blue Moon Odom's pitching debut with Atlanta. Reggie Smith walked before Simmons cracked his sixth homer and chased Odom, who was acquired from Cleveland Saturday.

Cubs 4, Astros 3

At Houston, Jerry Morales' single in the 10th drove in Bill Madlock to give the Chicago

Cubs a 4-3 victory over the Astros. With one out, Madlock doubled and Rick Monday was intentionally walked before Morales lined his single which tagged reliever Wayne Granger with the loss.

The Cubs had tied the game in the ninth on singles by Andy Thornton and pinch-hitter Roo Sperring and pinch-hitter Andrian Garret's sacrifice fly which scored Thornton.

Giants 5, Mets 4

At San Francisco, Bruce Miller singled to left field to score Willie Montanez with the winning run and cap a four-run ninth inning as the Giants beat the New York Mets, 5-4. Miller's two-out single came off relief pitcher Bob Apodaca, who replaced starter Jerry Kosman after a single by Montanez and an error by leftfielder Bob Gallego had tied the score.

Padres 3, Phillies 3

At San Diego, Enzo Hernandez,

hitting 230 at game time, collected four singles and drove in two runs as the Padres pounded five Philadelphia pitchers for 14 hits and an 8-3 victory. Leftfielder Randy Jones speared eight hits to gain his eighth victory in 11 decisions. Wayne Twitchell, who has failed to complete a game in 13 starts, was the loser to put his mark at 4-7.

Dodgers 4, Expos 0

At Los Angeles, Andy Messersmith pitched a four-hitter and Jimmy Wynn belted his 13th homer as the Dodgers beat Montreal 4-0. Recording his 21st career shut-out, Messersmith improved his won-lost record to 9-2, striking out 12 and walking three.

A crowd of 22,701 watched the game as the Dodgers reached the million mark in home attendance at the earliest date in baseball history. The Dodgers have now drawn 1,004,530 fans in 27 home dates.

## Cricket Is Winning a Place in U.S. Sports

By Pranay Gupta

HEMPSTEAD, L.I., June 10 (UPI)—Cricket may be catching on in the United States. "Consider the statistics," said Dr. Charles Lowe, president of the Brooklyn, N.Y., Cricket Club. "There are now more than 200 teams playing tournaments across the United States. A dozen years ago, there were less than 100."

No one is quite sure why the game has grown in popularity. Although the general speculation is that it has something to do with the influx of West Indians over the last decade, as in most British Commonwealth countries, cricket is a national sport in the Caribbean, a game that sometimes generates a sort of mass hysteria.

"Cricket is a way of life for us West Indians," said Edsel White, a Jamaican who now lives in New York. "For those of us who live away from our homes, cricket is a way of keeping in touch."

White spoke last week as he watched a New York team fielded by the United States Cricket Association play a visiting team from the Hyderabad Blues. Twenty-two men in whites—11 to each team—were engaged in elegant but energetic cricket at Randall's Island. Every

so often the crowd of 200 spectators, mostly West Indians and Asians, applauded politely.

That the Indian team came to play in the United States was a tribute to the higher quality of cricket being played in this country, according to John Brebner, president of the Staten Island, N.Y., Cricket Club.

"Cricket games are now as serious and competitive in this country as anywhere else," Brebner said. "Commonwealth cricketers are assured of vigorous games."

American teams have toured the Caribbean as well as England, the country where cricket is said to have originated. Brebner said that members of the Staten Island Cricket Club plan to visit Nassau and Bermuda next fall.

The 200 teams that participate in American tournaments are scattered around the Long Island, New York and Philadelphia regions in the East; in the Midwest there are teams around St. Louis and Chicago, and the West Coast teams are concentrated in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas.

Teams are organized mainly by the United States Cricket Association into various "zones," although the teams are generally autonomous in their operations. For instance, it costs a person \$25 annually to be a

member of the Staten Island Cricket Club, according to Brebner. When the teams tour, members pay their own fares, but the hosts generally put up the visitors in local homes or hotels free of charge.

The Hyderabad Blues were quartered in a New York hotel. One of the visitors, B. Chandrasekar, a well-known cricketer in India, said he was intrigued at the idea of playing cricket in New York.

"I would never have thought they would have cricket in this place," he said. Then Chandrasekar lapsed into local slang to describe his feelings. The experience, he said, was "mild blowing."

Chandrasekar is on a team representing India this week in the Prudential World Cup tournament, cricket's equivalent of the World Series. The event is being held at several locations in England. Other teams represent Australia, the West Indies, New Zealand, East Africa and Pakistan.

Meanwhile, back in America, various clubs report that more and more Americans are beginning to participate in the sport, one of their reasons being that cricket is similar to baseball in its rudiments.

"Our goal," said Dr. Lowe of the Brooklyn Cricket Club, "is to one day have cricket matches televised."

## Shoemaker's Winning Ride Quiets Critics

By Gerald Stine

ELMONT, N.Y., June 10 (UPI)—William Lee Shoemaker gave Diabolo a butcher-boy ride in the Santa Anita Derby when that 9-to-5 shot ran third to Avator. A change in jockeys soon followed.

Shoemaker's mount in the Kentucky Derby was Avator, but he was sucked up in Bombay Duck's record (45 2/5) half-mile pace at Churchill Downs, costing a possible victory.

He was wide with Avator in making a Preakness bid. Statistically, though, Shoemaker is having one of his finest years, but the fact is that Eastern trainers no longer call for the little man from the West Coast as they once did.

There was even a rumor that Avator's trainer was looking elsewhere, toward Ron Turcotte, as a rider for the Belmont Stakes. But no one is the owner of 60,000 who saw the 1974 running of the final event in the Triple Crown series Saturday will soon forget the performance Shoemaker, 43, turned in on Avator over the 1 1/2 miles. It was flawless. It was the difference, as the California colt held on gamely through the late stretch to defeat the favored Foolish Pleasure by a neck.

The Shoemaker is the world's most successful jockey. He has guided more than 6,800 horses first across the finish line. In a line of work where many individuals are endowed with too much bone and too little brain, Shoemaker was exceptional from the start. He is a perfectly formed man, a beautiful athlete in miniature. Strength was never his edge. Rather it was his sense of touch, his natural ability to communicate with a horse without brand-



Bill Shoemaker... a classic ride.

This Belmont answered many questions. It showed that Master Derby is a winner's detractors are to admit; that Diabolo is darn recent; that Singh is a notch below the best; that Prince Thour Art is a commoner when paired with such regal company.

Avator might well have been the best colt in the Derby. He made his move much too early. Then was bumped in the rear by Diabolo near the eighth pole.

Foolish Pleasure had a legitimate excuse in losing the Preakness to Master Derby. Foolish Pleasure's racing was terribly loose, in bad condition. It would have been a shame had the favorite's Triple Crown bid been lost in the dust of that dry day.

The Belmont proved Foolish Pleasure to be a little less than what his admirers had hoped. He had a perfect shot at Avator through the stretch, but he didn't get there. The great ones, somehow, do. But Foolish Pleasure is a genuine race horse, in a tough year.

Often the end of the Triple Crown series marks the end of the racing season in the public mind. Not this year. The 3-year-old colts are strong and sound. The brilliant filly Ruffian continues undefeated. She will go where the boys are by late summer. And Preakness, the 1974 Horse of the Year, is not about to abdicate without a fight. And then there is the NYRA's dream race.

## Quarrie Runs to Record 220-Yard Dash

EUGENE, Ore., June 10 (AP)—On Quarrie broke the world record in the 220-yard dash Saturday by winning in 19.9 seconds the Steve Prefontaine track and field meet.

Quarrie, a Jamaican, finished ahead of American Steve Williams, who also was clocked 19.9 as the two sprinters nicked a 10th of a second off the record of 20 seconds set nine years ago by American Tommie Smith.

Their effort came as some of the top athletes in the world met in the meet, renamed this week to honor Prefontaine, who was killed in a car accident May 30. At 24, Prefontaine held most every American record for stances of 2,000 meters and longer. He was a University of Oregon graduate, where the meet was held.

The meet originally was named for Bill Bowerman, former Oregon track coach and U.S.

### Floyd Winner in Kemper Golf

CHARLOTTE, N.C., June 9 (AP)—Ray Floyd sank a 100-foot chip shot for an eagle three on the ninth hole yesterday and went on to register his first pro golf tour victory in six years. He shot a final-round 69 for a 278 total and a three-stroke victory in the \$50,000 Kemper Open.

Floyd, a husky, 33-year-old, had led by two shots after each of the first two rounds but surrendered the lead by one stroke to Gary Player in the third round. But yesterday, Floyd outshot the South African, with whom he was paired, to win top money of \$50,000. Player had a 73 for 281.

### Earlier, Williams, who runs for the San Diego Track Club, won the 100-yard dash in 9.1 seconds, just one-tenth of a second off the pending world record held by Ivory Crockett and Houston McLean, the Florida prep star.

Dwight Stones, who holds the world high-jump record of 7 feet 5 1/2 inches, won that event with a leap of 7-3. Second was France's Paul Poinleau at 7-0, and third Pat Matzoff of the Wisconsin Track Club at 6-10.

Half-miler Rick Wohlbuter, who set a world record of 1:44.1 at a meet here last year, finished first in the 800, but fell short of breaking his mark. Wohlbuter, of the Chicago Track Club, was clocked in 1:46.2, well ahead of Halit Ebbe, who was second at 1:48.3.

### Major League Standings

| AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division |    |    |      |       |
|----------------------------------|----|----|------|-------|
|                                  | W  | L  | Pct  | GB    |
| Boston                           | 28 | 21 | .571 | —     |
| New York                         | 28 | 25 | .528 | 4     |
| California                       | 25 | 28 | .470 | 9     |
| Detroit                          | 23 | 29 | .440 | 6     |
| Cleveland                        | 23 | 29 | .443 | 6 1/2 |
| Baltimore                        | 22 | 31 | .415 | 8 1/2 |

### Western Division

|             | W  | L  | Pct  | GB    |
|-------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Oakland     | 25 | 23 | .523 | —     |
| Kansas City | 21 | 25 | .454 | 4     |
| Minnesota   | 20 | 26 | .435 | 5     |
| Texas       | 27 | 30 | .475 | 6     |
| Seattle     | 25 | 28 | .470 | 6 1/2 |
| Chicago     | 22 | 31 | .415 | 8 1/2 |

### Monday's Results

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Texas 12, Boston 4         | Oakland 4, Baltimore 3   |
| Minnesota 11, Cleveland 10 | California 5, New York 2 |
| Kansas City 4, Detroit 5   | Milwaukee 1, Chicago 0   |

### Tuesday's Games

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Minnesota at Cleveland, n. | Oakland at Baltimore, n.   |
| Texas at Boston, n.        | California at New York, n. |
| Detroit at Kansas City, n. | Milwaukee at Chicago, n.   |

### Eastern Division

|              | W  | L  | Pct  | GB    |
|--------------|----|----|------|-------|
| Pittsburgh   | 28 | 22 | .560 | —     |
| Chicago      | 29 | 25 | .537 | 1 1/2 |
| New York     | 26 | 25 | .511 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 28 | .470 | 3 1/2 |
| St. Louis    | 26 | 30 | .464 | 3 1/2 |
| Montreal     | 17 | 29 | .370 | 9     |

### Western Division

|               | W  | L  | Pct  | GB     |
|---------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Cincinnati    | 34 | 22 | .608 | —      |
| Los Angeles   | 34 | 24 | .588 | 1 1/2  |
| San Francisco | 28 | 26 | .519 | 4 1/2  |
| San Diego     | 27 | 28 | .491 | 5      |
| Philadelphia  | 25 | 28 | .470 | 6 1/2  |
| Boston        | 20 | 40 | .333 | 15 1/2 |

### Monday's Results

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| St. Louis 6, Atlanta 4      | Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 3  |
| Philadelphia 4, San Diego 3 | Los Angeles 4, Houston 3    |
| San Francisco 5, New York 4 | Montreal 1, San Francisco 0 |

### Tuesday's Games

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| St. Louis at Atlanta, n.      | Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, n.  |
| Philadelphia at San Diego, n. | Los Angeles at Houston, n.    |
| San Francisco at New York, n. | Montreal at San Francisco, n. |

## Monday's Line Scores

| NATIONAL LEAGUE  |     |     |      | AMERICAN LEAGUE |     |     |      |
|--|-----|-----|------|-----------------|-----|-----|------|
|  | W   | L   | Pct. |                 | W   | L   | Pct. |
| St. Louis  | 100 | 120 | .456 | 116 1/2         | 100 | 120 | .456 |
| Atlanta  | 110 | 100 | .524 | 9 1/2           | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Curtis, Garmon (18)  | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Simmons (15), Sadek (7), Humes (1), and Cornell (W—Curtis (16), L—Odom (13), RR—Simmons (15),              | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Clairmont (15),  | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Reuss (14) and Sandgroun; Norman, Eastwood (14), and Carroll (W—Curtis (16), L—Odom (13), RR—Simmons (15), | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| RR—Parker (15), Stargell (15),   | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Chicago (16),  | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Houston (16),  | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Brane, Cantoria (10), Knowles (10), and Swisher (10) (10) Griffin, Granger (10), L—Curtis (16),            | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Granger (10),  | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |
| Los Angeles (  | 100 | 100 | .500 | 10              | 110 | 100 | .524 |



## Observer

## Red Specter Wealth

By Russell Baker

DEAR MAYOR BEAUME: With all due respect, you know from nothing about heisting the federal Treasury. I mean, going down to Washington and threatening to go bankrupt! The Senate bar has more sense than that.



Baker

Bankrupt! Down there they've been bankrupt so long they think it's normal. I see in the papers the big fight down there is whether they ought to spend \$70 billion which they don't have, or economize by spending only \$60 billion which they don't have.

A guy comes in and says, "Look, I got to have a billion and a half dollars, which I don't have, or I'm going to go bankrupt." They think he's some kind of nut from a jerkwater town who doesn't know when he's well off.

Get off the bankruptcy jag, Mister Mayor. If New York wants to get some tender loving care from Washington, it's got to quit threatening to go bankrupt and start threatening to go Communist.

That's what sends them running down to the vaults in Washington, the threat that someplace is going to go Communist unless they come across with the billions before sundown. Spread the word that New York could fall like a domino if you can't pay the garbage men and you'll have H. Kissinger landing on the next plane at La Guardia leading a 300-man aid mission with plans to rebuild New York, triple the size of the police.

## Paris Increases Parking Penalties

PARIS, June 10 (Reuters).—Fines for parking offenses in Paris will be heavily increased—some as much as tenfold—starting Thursday under a new police decree raising maximum fines to 600 francs (about \$150).

Parking in a bus lane will cost up to \$150—more than double the present rate. Parking that endangers other vehicles will also be punishable by the maximum fine, compared with the current \$15.

The least serious parking infractions, such as overstaying time at a parking meter, will cost from \$10 to \$20.

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## Mary Blume

Her view is that the relations her call-girl operation encouraged probably saved marriages... a regular mistress is more dangerous than an ego-building fling.

## Paris's Most Famous Madam—Chic, Discreet

PARIS (UPI)—Virtue is its own reward, but vice requires a lot of risks, shrewd organization and, in the case of Mme. Claude, some 14 hours of work a day. So Paris's most famous madam has, she says, retired to the country.

For 15 years Mme. Claude ran a call-girl operation said to be so well patronized and so chic that it was frequently, and unflatteringly, mentioned in the Paris press, and her headquarters, which for most of the time were on the Rue Marguier, off the Champs-Élysées, were evidently the place to be seen.

"It was a little village, a club," says Jacques Quirez, a jolly, bearded Parisian who is the brother of Françoise Sagan. Now that Mme. Claude has retired, she has written her memoirs with Mr. Quirez. "Alla, Out on les Mémoires de Madame Claude." Editions Stock, a book that has previously offended scandal-mongers because of its discretion and lofty tone. Talking in the bar of the Font Royal Hotel—in the center of publishers' row and the most literary bar in Paris—Mme. Claude seemed as much at home as the men at the next table who were discussing a translation of Faulkner's "The Wild Palms."

She is small and very soft-spoken, in her mid-60s, with a bobbed nose, unlined skin, light-brown hair cut short with a heavy fringe, deep-set, observant eyes, and a manner that is both firm and demure. Her style and colors are so muted that she seems almost to fade into the background where she is seated. She says she is terribly shy, which is why she worked so successfully on the telephone.

## Her View

Mme. Claude's profession was, of course, illegal and some, though not Mme. Claude, may think it immoral. Her own view is that the relations it encouraged were untypical, and therefore honest and amicable, and that probably it saved many marriages, for a regular mistress is more dangerous than an occasional ego-building fling.

In fact, today's loose moral standards rather shock Mme. Claude. "When you put sex on the front page, it's stupid and sad," she says. "The language of love has become ugly and gross."

The permissive society, says Mme. Claude, is a threat to the oldest profession. In a short time, she maintains, prostitution will have been killed by the pill.

"I don't agree," Mr. Quirez argues. "Why buy a car when you can rent one?"

"Why rent one," says Mme. Claude, "when you can get it free?"

In her book, Mme. Claude says she was born in Anjou, educated in a convent, and had a daughter by a lovely man who died in the war. In Paris she drifted into prostitution and then found her métier as a madam. "I am a stagehand, not an actress," she says.

She has high standards, and a happy hooker such as the ex-New York madam Xaviera Hollander, who rose from the ranks to speak, offends Mme. Claude with her lack of executive ability. "She has no sense of métier, she looks at everything from below," says Mme. Claude.

"You shouldn't do crosswords if you can only work the horizontal," says Mr. Quirez.

## Another Possibility

Had she not been a madam, Mme. Claude says, she would have liked to be a nun. "On condition of being a mother superior, of course."

Her male clients are, regardless of age or position, referred to as gossams, or boys, the call girls are *mes filles*. According to Mme. Claude, her girls went in for self-improvement during

slack periods and the metaphor she uses in describing their relationship is from the schoolroom: "My girls had to do what was good for them. In a boarding school one has to obey." A convent background was the ideal training for her: "It's all there," she says.

Mme. Claude detests the word prostitute—"It smacks of the penal code," she says. Her girls were, she says, charming and well-behaved. This also turned out to be good business:

"In love, a bonnie education is more important than eroticism," Mr. Quirez says.

It all sounds awfully jolly, and in the book the girls are always marrying rich industrialists and living happily ever after. "Well, perhaps not entirely happily, but a million dollars can keep some sorrows away," Mme. Claude says. She claims that 80 per cent of her girls came to happy ends.

## No Warmth

French girls, she says, are often supremely gifted but are capricious and undisciplined; Orientals have iron wills behind a submissive facade; English girls should never be with men who are depressed to begin with, the results are disastrous; Germans are conscientious and well-organized; Americans have picked up bad habits at home.

"The girls have no warmth. They've told me what it is like in America and I was shocked. They must be the man in a car for 30 minutes and he's always looking at his watch."

Do Frenchmen like women? "Very much," says Mr. Quirez, "since they rank them just after themselves." Mme. Claude says she can't say which nationality is best estimable.

"The German is good but sad. The English have to get away from their clubs and their whiskey, the Swiss you have to get out of their banks. Americans you have to get away from their attached cases and their mothers."

Mme. Claude says her great gift is to discern a man's character within three words of telephone conversation, a gift that seems truly commendable in a country where the telephone works so poorly and where Frenchmen are known to detest using the instrument for business.

"True, an American will tell you everything on the subject of money over the telephone, while you can wait for ever with a Frenchman and you'll never learn a thing," Mme. Claude says. "But on the subject of sex an American will say nothing, while a Frenchman will spill it all out in a minute."

All alone by the telephone, Mme. Claude says she has probably led a very sheltered life. "For 15 years I didn't go out to see the world, the world came to me." She says she hasn't many illusions left but is not cynical, Mr. Quirez says she's a romantic. She finds a certain comfort in being a listener rather than an actor: "To see an ugly situation is shocking. Hearing about it isn't so bad."

## Easily Shocked

She says she has a sense of sin, but not of guilt. She says she is easily shocked: "Ever since the convent I have had ideas of what is and is not done."

Romantically uninvolved and believing that 90 per cent of all women cannot feel sex as strongly as men, Mme. Claude says sometimes she feels life has passed her by. "I try to fill my solitude by taking an interest in others. I choose others to fill my dreams and then I let them about it. She doesn't dream herself. That's why I'm so interested in others."

In retirement, Mme. Claude has the sense of unease of a top executive who has been put out to pasture and doesn't quite yet know how to fill the days. Her daughter has led a very different life and has become a government functionary.

"She directs a hospital," Mme. Claude says. "We like to direct in my family."



BACK IN BURLESQUE—Stripper Blaze Starr, son heftier than in her days of glory (the late '40s) is taking it off again, in San Francisco. The m of the theater where she is appearing called him practically a "patriotic" act, because, in this Bicentennial year, nothing is more American than the burlesque

## PEOPLE: Woman Becomes Cant In U.S. Reform Juda

Barbara Herman, 23, has become the first woman in the history of U.S. Reform Judaism to be designated officially as a cantor. She received her investiture at commencement exercises of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Temple Emanuel, New York. To earn the title, Mrs. Herman completed a five-year program at the seminary School of Sacred Music. A number of women students assist Reform rabbis as cantors but until Mrs. Herman, none had earned the degree. Mrs. Herman's husband, Frederick, is also a cantor.

Pope Paul VI received Queen Te Arawhanga Monday in New Zealand. He told the queen you greet the people of the first inhabitants of New Zealand. In honor respected tradition age-old customs which come the object of you beyond the limits of you and beyond the circle of your people.

Sander Vanocor, 47, a former correspondent and commentator for the National Broadcasting Co. and Public Television, will become TV editor and chief TV critic for The Washington Post, beginning July 7.

PRIVATE LIVES: The first thing German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt does when he gets home from work—often after midnight—is to eat a large container of ice cream, then he plays chess, and after that, even if it's too late to sleep, he reads. Mr. Schmidt is quoted as saying by the newspaper Bild, "we put our table tennis top and play two sets."

As expected, Victoria Fyodorova, the daughter of a Russian actress and an American admiral, has married Frederick Poy, a pilot in a private ceremony in Stamford, Conn. Loren Jaffee, the justice of the peace who performed the ceremony, said Monday that the wedding was "very simple... very pleasant. There was a small group of people there... he's a very handsome young man and she's a lovely girl." He declined to say who was at the wedding or in whose home it took place. Mrs. John Granow, one of Poy's Stamford neighbors, said that she attended the ceremony with her husband and that Poy, a pilot for Pan American Airways, planned to make a statement in

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## AMERICA CALLING

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